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EXPECT MR. PERKINS WILL BE SUMMONED IN BALLINGER PROBE

Believed J. P. Morgan Partner Will Be Examined on Dealings With Interior Department Chief.

LETTERS GIVE CLEW

He Will Be Asked to Explain Activities of Guggenheims in Alaska and Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON—It is expected here today that George W. Perkins of J. Pierpont Morgan & Co., and a prominent figure in the Alaskan operations of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, will be called to the witness stand in the congressional investigation of the Ballinger-Probe controversy.

Letters marked "Personal and confidential" now on record before the committee show that Mr. Ballinger, soon after becoming secretary of the interior, was in communication with Mr. Perkins and on terms of friendly intimacy with him. The "prosecution" desires to ask Mr. Perkins about his plans for a trip to Alaska last summer and about the visit paid him at Yonkers last May by Secretary Ballinger.

It is considered probable that the committee also will call City Engineer Thomson of Seattle, to testify regarding his efforts to obtain an engineer for Mr. Perkins at Secretary Ballinger's request. Mr. Ballinger at first wished Mr. Thomson to go with Mr. Perkins, but the engineer found it impossible because he wished to attend the irrigation congress at Spokane.

The testimony of Stenographer Kerby which brought out this correspondence between Messrs. Ballinger, Perkins and Thomson also included the statement that Secretary Ballinger had offered Mr. Thomson the post of director of the reclamation service. Mr. Kerby charged that it was arranged for Mr. Thomson to succeed F. H. Newell whom Mr. Kerby asserted Secretary Ballinger had decided to remove.

Mr. Kerby went to the interior department this afternoon and cleared by his former fellow-workers, and his visit was without any untoward incident. He did not see Secretary Ballinger or Mr. Lawler. Kerby drew his salary up to the date of his discharge.

"Defense" Seeks to Repair Damage by Mr. Lawler

Attorneys for the "defense" are today engaged in a process of calming Oscar Lawler, assistant attorney-general for the interior department.

On the stand Tuesday Mr. Lawler was so bitter in his denunciation of the "prosecution," including James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, L. R. Glavis and Stenographer Kerby, as almost to nullify whatever effect his testimony had as to facts.

The manner of Mr. Lawler was in striking contrast to the quiet forefulness of Stenographer Frederick M. Kerby. Even Ballinger partisans admitted he was the best witness for the "prosecution" who has yet testified. L. R. Glavis had weeks of preparation and study before he told his story. But Mr. Kerby came to the hearing room without the slightest expectation of being called to the stand.

He was called upon in the first place to face the grilling of Attorney Verrees. He spoke slowly, choosing his words carefully, and told his story with an amazing clearness. He seemed unaffected and sure of his ground; sure of himself and convinced that he was in the right. Even skilful hazards prepared for him by Attorney Verrees, Senators Root, Sutherland and Representatives Olmstead and Denby were encompassed without disturbing his composure in the least. He gave his testimony in a firm voice without circumlocution, and his mind worked like lightning.

Mr. Lawler's language became so distasteful to the committee that at one juncture Representative Madison, together with several others, demanded that Chairman Nelson instruct the witness to withdraw his remarks. He finally apologized, reluctantly. A member of the committee stated today that Mr. Lawler had done more to hurt Secretary Ballinger's case than any of the witnesses for the "prosecution."

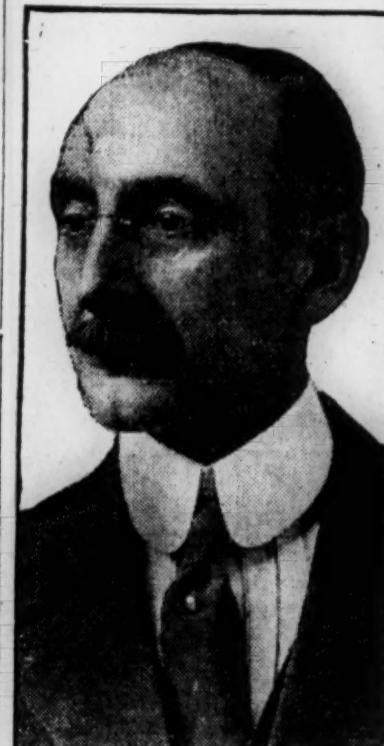
Mr. Lawler, who had been called by the "defense" late Tuesday to explain the circumstances under which he had prepared the memorandum for the President, at one time during the cross-examination by Atty. Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the "prosecution," arose from his seat and accused Mr. Brandeis of uttering a deliberate untruth.

Upon appeal by Mr. Brandeis he was rebuked by the committee and offered an apology.

Mr. Kerby on Tuesday afternoon on

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

Nominee for Presidency
Of Boston Association
Of Banking Officials



(Photo by Chickering.)

CHARLES H. MARSTON.
Official of the Shawmut bank who is slated for election to high office tonight.

THE Boston Association of Bank Officers has deviated somewhat this year from its usual procedure, in regard to the annual business meeting, which will be held this evening at 7 o'clock. Instead of a banquet, as has been the custom for some years past, the annual meeting will be held in the auditorium of American Music Hall; after which the performance will be attended in a body.

The nominating committee has proposed the following for officers for the ensuing year, and it is likely they will all be elected, although it is barely possible there may be some contest over the presidency: President, Charles H. Marston, Shawmut bank; first vice-president, L. D. Seaver, Old Colony Trust; second vice-president, V. B. Blaisdell, First National; directors for two years, Howard T. Mann, National Bank of Commerce; Harry C. Johnson, Provident Institution of Savings; director for unexpired term of V. B. Blaisdell, Frank B. Lawler, Beacon Trust, Faneuil Hall branch; trustee, George W. Grant, Old Colony; treasurer, Robert E. Hill, Webster and Atlas; secretary, E. A. Stone, Franklin Savings Bank; auditor, C. B. Wiggins, Old Colony.

BANKS DEPARTMENT WAS NOT NEGLECTFUL SAYS COMMISSIONER

Bank Commissioner Arthur B. Chapin, in discussing the findings of the legislative committee investigating the Southbridge bank affair, says:

"While I have the greatest respect for the Southbridge bank investigating committee of the Legislature, I do not consider that the banking department has been negligent. The law never contemplated that the department should audit the books of the banks, nor has any appropriation ever been provided for such a purpose."

In a circular issued by the bank commissioner under date of Oct. 24, 1908, an extract of which is as follows, he stated:

"When the examiners of this department visit a savings bank they inquire whether the various provisions of law have been complied with, and verify the condition of the bank as shown by its books on the day of their visit. They make no attempt to audit its transactions since the preceding examination, etc."

"The committee have recognized this in their recommendations by advocating what the Governor recommended in his special message, thus recognizing the defect in the system, for which this department cannot be held responsible."

"It is well to remember in this connection that over a year ago, Pierre Jay, the bank commissioner, instructed his examiners to take the trial balance of the depositors' ledger in the smaller banks, and that in my first recommendation to the Legislature of this year I advised that the banks pay all the expenses of the department, with the idea that the work might be more extended. It is well to bear in mind the great safety of Massachusetts savings banks and the able men throughout the commonwealth who give their time and judgment without pay, as trustees, and the fact that the losses in the past 100 years have been exceedingly small—about 1 per cent every five years for every \$1000."

"I am in favor of the proposals made by the committee for strengthening the department, but it must be borne in mind that these very proposals recognize the weakness of the system; and not the negligence of those who are attempting to carry out the present laws."

CHINESE AGAINST DYNASTY.

PEKING—Reports from Nanking say that natives are cutting off their queues, an action which constitutes an anti-dynastic move. The anti-foreign feeling is said to be increasing.

SCHOOL OF MUSEUM OF ARTS PREPARING FOR CONCOURS WEEK

Emily Burling Waite of Worcester Is Awarded the Paige Traveling Scholarship by Trustees.

PRIZES ANNOUNCED

All students at the school of the Museum of Fine Arts on Huntington avenue are working this week without instruction or supervision in eager preparation for the "concours" next week, at which work for the year will be exhibited at the school, and several valuable prizes will be given.

The school is one of the largest in the United States, with 260 pupils, and has maintained a standing of unquestioned excellence throughout the artistic world. Among the instructors are such noted artists as Edmund C. Tarbell, Frank W. Benson, Philip L. Hale, Bela L. Pratt, William M. Paxton and C. Howard Walker.

The trustees of the school this year have awarded the Paige traveling scholarship to Emily Burling Waite of Worcester, the Helen Hamblen scholarship to Beatrice Whitney of Hyde Park and the two Ellen K. Gardner scholarships to Louise Shuddemage of Sabinal, Tex., and Edith Park of Wellesley.

The scholarship founded by the late James William Paige, awarded annually, is open to both men and women, and is awarded for general excellence of work, not by special competition. The pupil to whom this scholarship is awarded will receive \$800 a year for two years, and goes abroad under such conditions and instructions as the trustees of the museum may impose.

The scholarship founded in 1898 by Mrs. Caroline Eddy Hamblen is for young women only, and gives to the holder free tuition for a year, with \$100 in addition.

The Ellen K. Gardner scholarships consist of a year's tuition each.

The Sears, Kimball and Ayer money prizes will be awarded probably on the second day of the general school exhibition, which begins Tuesday and ends Saturday, from 9 to 4 o'clock each day.

The class in design will hold its graduation exercises June 1, and the end of the school year comes June 4.

The school aims to give to its pupils the best instruction possible in drawing and painting, in modeling, and in design, with supplementary courses in anatomy and perspective. There is no regular course. On entering the school each pupil is placed in the class for which he or she is fitted, and advancement thereafter regulated by the judgment of the instructors.

The school awards 10 scholarships at the end of every year, each entitling the holder to free tuition for the year following. Of these, four are limited to advanced students.

Miss Emily Burling Waite, winner of the Paige traveling scholarship, lives at 396 Bloomingdale road, Worcester, and was educated in the public schools there.

She took a course in fine arts at the high school, which was the beginning of her interest in an artistic career. Miss Waite's desire is to take up the profession of portrait painting.

The first winter of her stay abroad will be spent in Paris, where she will establish a studio and continue her painting, aided by study at the galleries and exhibitions. During the summer she will travel through Germany and go to Florence for the second winter period. The following summer she will occupy in travel through France, Spain and Holland, gathering knowledge and inspiration from the galleries and study of the people of the different countries.

Upon her return Miss Waite will furnish a studio in Boston and enter upon her professional career.

Meaning of Disk Numbers Just Introduced on Cars Of Boston Street Railway

WHERE do you live? For the benefit of Monitor readers we present the disk numbers to be introduced on the cars of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and the names of corresponding districts reached by the cars of the several divisions.

No. 1—Division 1—Roxbury, Forest Hills, Grove Hall.
2—Division 2—Brookline, part of Back Bay, South End.
3—Division 3—Dorchester.
4—Division 4—East Boston.
5—Division 5—South Boston.
6—Division 6—Charlestown, Everett, Malden, Medford, most of Somerville.
7—Division 7—Cambridge, part of Somerville, Waverley, Watertown, Arlington, Belmont.
8—Division 8—Omitted, center of city.
9—Division 9—Newton, Brighton.

NAVY YARD OFFICERS DISCUSS SUCCESSOR TO ADMIRAL ROGERS

Pay Director Williams Is Considered Most Likely to Be Selected for Advancement to the Position.

EXCELLENT RECORD

Officers of the Charlestown navy yard are discussing with much interest today the probable successor to Paymaster Gen. Eustace B. Rogers, whose resignation has been sent in. It is thought that Pay Director Charles S. Williams, who until recently has been general storekeeper at the Charlestown yard, is likely to be selected. It is a coincidence that Admiral Rogers was appointed to the paymaster-generalship from the office of general storekeeper at Charlestown.

Pay director Charles Sumner Williams, who until about a week ago was general storekeeper at the Charlestown yard, when he relieved Pay Director C. D. Littlefield as head of the navy pay office in Boston, was born in New York and appointed to the navy from Wisconsin.

His present commission as pay director dates from April, 1908, though he was appointed to the service in June, 1880. He has been at Charlestown since the first of March, 1907. Among the officers of the service he is regarded as one of the most efficient in the pay corps. He is a member of the Union and several other Boston clubs.

The office of paymaster-general of the navy and chief of bureau of supplies and accounts carries with it the rank, title and salary of a rear admiral in the navy. The salary is about \$6000 a year. As enormous sums are handled annually, it is necessary that the man chosen for this position should have great business ability, and it is always with this object in view that the selection is made.

The resignation of Admiral Rogers is the direct outcome of friction with Secretary Meyer over the secretary's reorganization plans.

Admiral Rogers is recognized throughout the service as an organization expert. Wherever he has gone he has systematized the department under his charge. But he is very decided in his views and rather likely to be outspoken in expressing them. His criticism of Secretary Meyer has resulted in his resignation.

A despatch from Washington today states that the resignation of Rear Admiral Rogers, which Secretary Meyer dropped like a bomb into the ranks of the recalcitrant staff officers of the navy, who have opposed his reorganization plan, is expected there to have its aftermath in Congress before the incident is closed.

The majority of the members of the House naval committee have been sympathetic with the staff point of view, as opposed to that of the line, and it is considered quite likely that they will want to know just why the paymaster-general has been deposited.

Despite the assertion that the reasons for the ousting of the paymaster general do not antedate March 2, there is a general unwillingness in Washington, it is stated, to believe that his opposition to the Meyer reorganization plan and his open criticism of it before the congressional committee and previous to that time did not have much to do with it.

Secretary Meyer insists that Admiral Rogers' deposition is due to his refusal to obey the secretary's orders to bring the naval supply fund within the legal limit, and to the inefficiency of the accounting system of the bureau. But before the illegality of the present supply fund was discovered it was intimated that Paymaster General Rogers would go.

Rear Admiral Capps, the chief constructor of the navy was under the ban for the same reason, but he did not carry on the fight with the same persistency.

The first winter of her stay abroad will be spent in Paris, where she will establish a studio and continue her painting, aided by study at the galleries and exhibitions. During the summer she will travel through Germany and go to Florence for the second winter period. The following summer she will occupy in travel through France, Spain and Holland, gathering knowledge and inspiration from the galleries and study of the people of the different countries.

Upon her return Miss Waite will furnish a studio in Boston and enter upon her professional career.

THREATEN RAILROAD STRIKE.

NEW YORK—Representatives of the conductors and trainmen employed on the Erie system between New York and Chicago conferred with General Manager Stuart today and reported to him that the men have voted them authority to call a strike should the company refuse to grant the Baltimore & Ohio scale of wages. The company expected this and conferences will now be held to try to arrange a compromise. Failing this, it is said, the company will ask arbitration under the Erdman act.

NEW GUBERNATORIAL BOOM.

A boom has been started in the western part of the state for ex-Mayor Theo B. Conner of Northampton as Democratic candidate for Governor next fall. Ex-Mayor Conner is proposed as a compromise candidate in order to avoid what looks at present like a lively contest for the nomination between Congressman Eugene N. Foss and James H. Vahey.

MR. TAFT FAVORS PANAMA FORTS.

WASHINGTON—President Taft Tuesday told a sub-committee of the House committee on affairs that he favored the fortification of the Panama canal. Mr. Taft said it might be necessary to construct only sufficient fortifications for police purposes—the protection of the canal from marauders.

Rushing Cambridge Subway

Buildings are being razed on Brattle street near Harvard square to make room for big terminal.



HARVARD SQUARE SUBWAY WORK LOOKING SOUTH.

The buildings being demolished are on Brattle street, just beyond the building in the center with the portico front, the Harvard Cooperative Society. The picture shows the west side of Massachusetts avenue in Harvard square, with sections of the metropolitan water main in the foreground.

THE construction of the Harvard square terminal of the Cambridge subway is being pushed with great vigor.

The row of buildings on the north side of Brattle street from the square to Palmer street is being rapidly demolished. Below this point, the excavation has already been carried under the foundations of the stores, which are to be supported on massive iron girders.

On the south side the space will be utilized up to the foundations, including the basements under the sidewalk. Here the workers are busy drilling and tearing away a heavy wall of concrete, and in driving an interlocking row of steel piles next to the buildings, especially the Abbott building, in which the post office is located. This extensive construction is necessary to make room in the subway for trains and surface cars on parallel tracks.

The work in Harvard square is complicated by the presence of the huge 48-inch main of the Metropolitan water system, which runs south along the western side of the square and down Boylston street. One branch of the subway has been covered in for part of the distance, and on this as a foundation the main will be relocated some 15 feet west of its present position, and nearer the sidewalk. Where the main will cross the subway at Brattle street, it will be divided into three mains of two feet diameter each. These will

again unite on Boylston street near the post office.

A temporary three-foot main is being installed through the center of the square. This will enable the contractor to remove the principal main while the work of construction is going on, and later complete the installation in the new position as described above.

The accompanying cut shows the position of the temporary main, and the blocking of the street by the work of construction.

In the office in Brattle square, Engineer F. B. Edwards, in charge of this division, showed the plans for Harvard square, which have been approved by Mayor William F. Brooks. One entrance to the subway will be on the east side of Cambridge common near Massachusetts avenue. The incline will have a brick wall on either side, finished with limestone trimmings to make the effect similar to that produced by the gates on the south entrance to Cambridge common.

The lowest pressure prevailed over northern Michigan. It is now centered over Ontario and is moving in a north-easterly direction. It is causing rain in all the New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, southeastern Canada, Michigan and Wisconsin.

The experts at the bureau have been instructed to keep a sharp lookout for any phenomena that may be attributed to the comet, but so far they have seen nothing, it was said. The fact that something unusual has been observed may, however, be partly on account of the cloudy skies, it is stated.

Although astronomers practically agree that the earth's inhabitants will not know that they are passing through the tail of a comet, beginning tonight about 11 o'clock, and for four or five hours thereafter, they

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

COLEMAN IS GIVEN 15-YEAR SENTENCE

George W. Coleman, former clerk in the National City Bank of Cambridge, was sentenced to 15

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

MR. KNOX'S PROJECT FOR PEACE IN SOUTH AMERICA REPORTED

WASHINGTON—There is reason to believe that Secretary Knox contemplates taking immediate action having for its object the reestablishment of peaceful relations between Peru and Ecuador.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—More troops are being rushed to the frontier. An artillery brigade, splendidly equipped, left for Machala in the southwestern part of Ecuador Tuesday, when a decree convoking Congress was issued. The sessions will last 15 days, during which time the situation will be thoroughly discussed.

The first Red Cross ambulance corps has been organized and will leave for the front soon. Colombians continue to offer their services to Ecuador in the event of war with Peru. An alliance between Ecuador and Colombia has been in existence since 1808.

It is announced here that General Clement, the French military instructor, has been appointed commander of the Peruvian army and that the Peruvian secretary of war has left for the frontier.

TO OPEN MINE ON OTTAWA RIVER

(Special to The Monitor.)
BRYSON, Que.—It is reported that mining operations will be in full swing this summer, at Grand Calumet island, which lies 183 miles upstream from Montreal on the Ottawa river. The island is a very picturesque spot 17 miles long with an area of about 40 square miles and has for years been known to be exceedingly rich in mineral deposits.

The latest attempt to work this "treasure island" has been pioneered by a United States woman, Mrs. A. R. Reader, and after investigating the zinc and lead, and the smaller deposits of silver and gold, Mr. Reader (a New Zealander) was notified by his wife of the desirability of beginning operations. The company they represent is now sending in machinery and results of further investigation are awaited with interest.

SARAH BERNHARDT ON TOUR.
PARIS—Sarah Bernhardt has left Paris for a tour of France, Switzerland and Belgium. She will return to America. She will return in February, 1911.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—Vanderbilt.
COLONIAL—Where the Trail Divides.
HOLLIS STREET—"Mid-channel."
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
LAUREL—The Man from Home.
SHUBERT—The Goddess of Liberty."

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE—Every evening week of May 16-21, at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings at 2 o'clock—Madam Butterfly." Alotta Opera Company.

NEW YORK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Chorus Lady," Vanderbilt.
LYCEUM—"The Spirt."
ELIOT—"The Little Man."
BROADWAY—"The Jolly Bachelors."
CASINO—"The Chocolate Soldier."
COLONIAL—"Seventeen the House."
CRITERION—"The Bachelor's Baby."
DALY'S—"A Matinee Idol."
GARRICK—"Her Husband's Wife."
GAETY—"The Fortune Hunter."
GLOBE—"The Old Town."
HAMILTON CITY—"The Devil."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vanderbilt.
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
HUDSON—"The Spendthrift."
KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth avenue—Vanderbilt.
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Arcadians."
LYCEUM—"The Spirt."
NAZIMOV—"Little Eyolf."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Madame X."
NAZIMOV—"The Fortune Hunter."
WALLACK'S—"Alias Jimmy Valentine."
WEBER'S—"The Climax."

CHICAGO.
AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"The Gay Hussars."
COHEN'S—"Madame Sherry."
GARRICK—"A Man's World."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"West, Young Woman."
ILLINOIS—"The Third Degree."
LYRIC—"When Two Write History."
MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.
MCKEEKAN'S—Alotta Opera Co. "Trov-

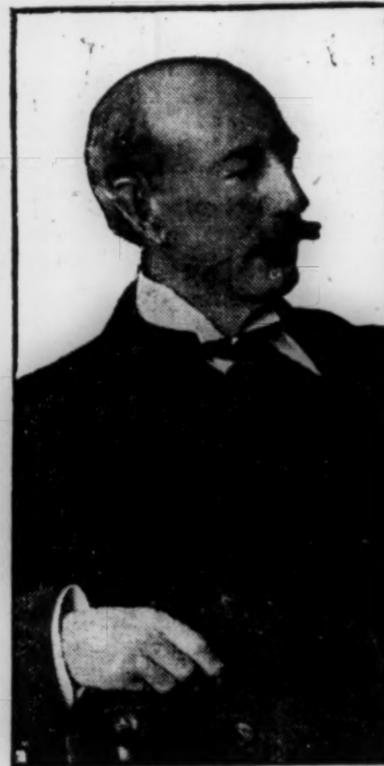
OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter."
PRINCESS—"A Certain Party."
POWER'S—"Matrimony a Failure."
SHAKESPEARE'S—"The Echo."
WHITELEY—"My Cousin's Girl."
ZIEGFELD—"The Upstart."

Fixed Gulf Between Independent Nationalist and Official Nationalist Parties in Ireland

(Special to The Monitor.)
LONDON—It is a somewhat curious fact that the representatives of Ireland, in the Parliament at Westminster, though opposed to the policy of the present ministry on such vital internal questions as education, tariff reform, and the budget, have yet been responsible for keeping in office this very ministry by making it possible for it to carry the budget. The explanation is, of course, extremely simple. Mr. Redmond and his supporters are convinced that in assisting the ministry they are only subjecting the country to a temporary loss or inconvenience in pursuance of a policy which will eventually, by the carrying of a home rule bill, bring them the largest possible measure of unfettered control in the regulation of the internal affairs of the country. It is here that they differ so completely from the judgment of the independent Nationalist party led by Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy. To Mr. O'Brien and to Mr. Healy the official Nationalist party has been utterly outmaneuvered by the prime minister. They have bartered the immediate financial interests of the country for a victory, in the lobbies of the Commons, over the House of Lords, and for the promise of the introduction of a home rule bill in certain very hairy eventualities.

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Healy would have saved what they regard as the immediate financial interests of the country by the rejection of the budget; would have accepted whatever they could have obtained from a Unionist ministry, in the shape of an education act and a measure of tariff reform; and would have left themselves in as good a position as before to claim a home rule bill from any ministry they found themselves strong enough to extort it from. That they could have had all these things graciously from Mr. Balfour there is not a shadow of doubt. The only question is to what extent, from the point of view of tariff reform, would any measure of protection affect Ireland.

The latest traveler in Ireland has been relating how, stopping to watch a couple of men plowing, with a hobbled horse, as much ground in a day as a Yorkshire boy would plow alone, in a similar time, he found them utterly indifferent to questions of agricultural improvement, but only concerned with the political speculation as to when a German invasion of England would set Ireland



(Photo by Guy & Co., Ltd., Limerick.)
EARL OF DUNRAVEN.



(Photo by Wm. Lawrence, Dublin, Ire.)
T. E. HEALY.



(Photo by Lafayette, Dublin.)
LORD CASTLETOWN.



(Photo by Wm. Lawrence, 5, 6 and 7 Upper Sackville St., Dublin.)
WILLIAM O'BRIEN.

A leader of the independent Nationalists.

free. In a crude way that represents the difference between Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Redmond, and it is this which has rallied Irish conservatives as Lord Dunraven and Lord Castletown to join with Mr. O'Brien in the formation of the "All for Ireland" league. These men are looking away from politics to something more immediately tangible. They see in Ireland almost the finest food producing country in Europe. They realize that England is expending some £180,000,000 a year in foodstuffs, and they argue that Ireland might as well be supplying the principal part of this as the United States and the continent. As it is, with a dwindling population, Ireland is failing even to feed itself, and is importing some £17,000,000 of foodstuffs annually herself. It is futile to attribute all this to Dublin Castle. Whatever may have been the case in the past the Irish farmer is today in a more satisfactory position with respect to his tenure of land

than the farmer in Great Britain. It would be fairer to place some of the blame on inferior methods of production. The two men following the plow drawn by the hobbled horse, are not likely to compete very successfully with the farmers of Manitoba or Minnesota; nor are such methods as those disclosed by a purchaser of dairy produce, who explained, some years ago, how, while the continental butter came beautifully packed in clean linen cloths, butter of an actually superior quality came from Ireland packed in such dirty tubs that a large quantity of every firkin had to be scraped away, likely to fill with alarm the dairy farmers of Denmark and Britain.

These facts, however, the tariff reformer maintains are all in the nature of by-issues. The real crux of the position lies in the imposition of a duty which while insufficient to seriously raise the price of foodstuffs in Great Britain, will

yet be sufficient to give Ireland an advantage over foreign nations. It is here, of course, that the tariff reformer comes in collision with the free trader, who maintains that the idea of the possibility of such a tariff is mere midsummer madness. That, as Mr. Kipling might say, is another story. The present object is to state the case as the Irish tariff reformer sees it, not as it appears to the free trader in Lancashire. To the tariff reformer, then, Ireland, with the assistance of a slight duty, might become to a considerable and increasing extent the granary, grazing ground and dairy farm of the United Kingdom. From an economic point of view such a result would be a source of immense wealth to every one concerned. This, however, is very far from being all. It would reduce to a minimum the danger from the interruption of food supplies in a time of war, and so enormously reduce the expenditure on non-productive departments, such as the war office and admiralty. If, indeed, the dream of the tariff reformer could be translated into an accomplished reality, Ireland would be restored in a few years to the prosperity she enjoyed previous to the introduction of free trade.

In the meantime the prospect of another great industry has been opened up. In the time of Peel and Cobden sugar was still a monopoly of the West India colonies. Today the manufacture of beet sugar has transferred the sugar trade across the Atlantic and fixed its headquarters in Germany. The tariff reformer insists that no country is so adapted to the growth of beet as Ireland. He points to the colossal importance of beet sugar into the United Kingdom, and argues that a large proportion of it might not only be grown but refined in Ireland, and this even without the help of any duty, but by the mere repeal of the excise. If these arguments are sound the solution of all Ireland's difficulties will lie through economical rather than political reform. With increased prosperity there would no doubt come the gradual decentralization of the political administration at Westminster. The imperial Parliament, as we know it, would gradually give place to a form of government based rather on the model of Australia, in which a series of national parliaments in each of the four great divisions of the United Kingdom would exist side by side with a federal parliament at Westminster.

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SIGNOR LUZZATTI GETS CONFIDENCE VOTE IN CHAMBER

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

ROME—After a not very long debate on the ministerial statement Signor Luzzatti commenced his reply to the critics in the chamber the members of which it cannot be said were offering him a very hearty support. Before, however, he had concluded his speech, which was of no great length he had converted what might be termed lukewarm toleration of the chamber into a strong approval, with the result that a motion of full confidence was carried by 393 votes against only 17.

With regard to the maritime conventions, Signor Luzzatti said that the government was doing all that could be done in the time, while, with regard to the question of electoral reform, he pointed out that abuses were not confined to one party.

Referring to ecclesiastical policy, he said that religion should have full freedom. His proposal for reforming the Senate, in order that they might have more independence and be more active did not meet with very energetic support from that body.

In reply to the question of the commercial negotiations with Canada, Signor Luzzatti said he hoped they would finally be settled in such a manner that Italy would be accorded similar treatment to that granted to France and the United States. Such an arrangement, he considered, would be to the interest of Canada. In the event of a satisfactory arrangement not being arrived at, Italy would join with Germany and Belgium whose interests were identical with hers in regard to Canada.

COLOMBIANS IN CONVENTION.
BOGOTA, Colombia—The Colombia national convention opened here Tuesday. The following officers were elected: President, Ramon Arango; vice-presidents, Eloy Pareda and Carmelo Arango; secretary, Uribe Arango.

JAPAN GRENTE GAEKWAR.
TOKIO—Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and his wife, the Maharani, who are visiting here, are being treated as imperial guests.

LABOR MEMBERS WILL INVESTIGATE GERMAN SYSTEM

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Reports of quite the most satisfactory nature are being received from all quarters of the commonwealth. More attention has, perhaps, been paid recently to the immigration scheme than to anything else, by the commonwealth officials, and it is satisfactory to note that the population of the commonwealth has increased by 98,000 since the commencement of the financial year. This growth is attributed mainly to the activity of the authorities connected with the immigration scheme. The farmers all over the country appear to be satisfied, the prospects for the future being exceedingly good, plenty of rain having fallen and the country generally being in a satisfactory condition from the agriculturalists point of view.

In reply to the question of the commercial negotiations with Canada, Signor Luzzatti said he hoped they would finally be settled in such a manner that Italy would be accorded similar treatment to that granted to France and the United States. Such an arrangement, he considered, would be to the interest of Canada. In the event of a satisfactory arrangement not being arrived at, Italy would join with Germany and Belgium whose interests were identical with hers in regard to Canada.

VIENNA—Robert E. Peary arrived here Tuesday and will lecture before the Austrian Geographical Society this evening. At the conclusion of the lecture he will be presented with the society's gold medal.

The explorer was entertained at dinner by the United States ambassador, Mr. Kerens, and will be the guest of the president of the Geographical Society.

DUNKIRK STRIKE ENDS.

(Special to The Monitor.)

DUNKIRK—A vote has been passed by the dockers on strike to the effect that work should be resumed, a decision which has also been adopted by the weavers. The general strike is therefore at an end.

FIND NUMEROUS PETROLEUM SIGNS IN ISLAND OF HAITI

(Special to The Monitor.)

PORT-AU-PRINCE—Recent discoveries indicate the existence in Haiti of numerous petroleum deposits of good quality, in widely separated parts of the island. An American company struck oil at a depth of 940 feet several years ago, near Ocean bay, in the Dominican republic, a spot about 20 miles across the frontier. This well proved to be a gusher, gas pressure driving the oil at times to a height of 180 feet in the air, and the yield running as high as 2500 barrels a day. The product is reported as having high burning and lubricating qualities.

On the Haitian side bitumen deposits of good quality have been found, apparently the residue of petroleum, forced upward by the pressure of gas, along a fracture, from below. Such bitumen has been found near the village of Leogane, less than two miles from the seashore, and the vicinity seems to be a promising area for the discovery of petroleum by means of careful and systematic methods.

Near Cape Haitien likewise, bitumen is found. Asphalt has been found in the south of the island, and an officer of the Haitian navy discovered petroleum in Micromogo in the western part of the republic. Two petroleum springs are reported to exist at Furry, near Petionville, on the southern slope of the mountain range forming the southern border of the Cul de Sac plain.

AWNINGS

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ENGLISH ATHLETES DO MUCH TOURING FOR SPORT'S SAKE

Spread of Commercial Relations With Colonies and Foreign Countries Has Increased Athletic Contests.

BIG FOOTBALL TOUR

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON—It seems very true that with the spread of her trade and the increase of her commercial relations with other countries, England brings with her the love of games. This is certainly one of the chief reasons of the ever-increasing popularity both at home, in the colonies and elsewhere of such games as football, cricket, polo, tennis, etc. Whether these games are played to any large extent abroad there is always a desire to "see how they do it in England." England has not failed to respond to this desire, as is instanced by the number of continental, foreign and colonial tours that have been and are in progress this year. These "missions," as one might call them, have as their primary object the spread of the particular game of which they are the representatives, but they also should assist in creating a friendly feeling between the two nations or states.

Perhaps the most interesting tour at the present moment is that of the team collected by the Rugby Union to visit the Argentine. Here is a new departure, namely, meeting the foreigner instead of the colonist. A good British side has been got together and should give a good display at Buenos Ayres, where they will come in for all the festivities of the great agricultural exhibition in June and, consequently, have large and critical audiences and also a good opportunity of impressing the native with genuine rugby football. Thus the Argentine tour is an important one from the Rugby Union's point of view at least, if not from an international point of view as well.

Another tour just commencing is that of the Football Association's team which is on its way to Denmark, where the side will play two international matches with Denmark. In the Olympic games of 1908, Denmark was beaten by the English side.

In polo several teams are expected in England this summer, including the Madrid team, the champions on the continent. There are hopes, too, of visits from an Indian and a French team, in addition to which two Argentine clubs are sending representatives.

The Easter and Whitson holidays are always taken advantage of by various English football clubs to tour over the continent, and certainly football in France seems to be making great strides.

Finally, we come to cricket, and in this England and Australia, and now South Africa seem bound together, and an annual tour of one or other seems almost natural and necessary.

DE ORO INCREASES LEAD.

NEW YORK—Alfred De Oro won the second night's play in the three-cushioned billiard match with Thomas Hueston of St. Louis, the title holder, Tuesday, by a score of 50 to 35. De Oro now leads Hueston 100 to 76.

GOLF VERY POPULAR WITH HENRY JEWETT, THE ACTOR

HENRY JEWETT, who is now playing in "The Man From Home" at the Park theater, is an enthusiastic amateur golfer. Often on a pleasant morning he may be seen at the Brae Burn Country Club, playing his favorite game on his favorite links.

"When I first came to this country from Australia," said Mr. Jewett, "when seen at his hotel, 'I felt the need of some outdoor sport, for I had been very active in cricket and other outdoor games.'

"One day, while I was staying in Chicago, I noticed crowds going out on the links right across the way from the hotel, and decided to try the game, with the result that I have played ever since. I think that it is a better game than tennis, for it requires as great accuracy and skill, as much quickness of eye, yet it is not so strenuous."

Mr. Jewett said that when he first came to this country the men, on graduating from college, were rather inclined to drop sports altogether and devote themselves to business. For a man of this type he feels that golf is an ideal game, for it takes him out into the open, gives him an invigorating walk, a quick eye and steady hand, and, moreover, it cultivates his patience.

Naturally, golf must be played with understanding. The difference between the professional golf player and the amateur is just the same as the difference between the professional and the amateur in anything, the greater understanding on the part of the former. But practise does much to develop this knowledge of the game.

Mr. Jewett played in the recent tournament of the Brookline Country Club, turning in an excellent card.

CLEVELAND ONLY WESTERN WINNER

Defeats Washington in Close Game, 1 to 0, While Other Eastern Clubs Win Their Matches.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia.....	17	4	.510
New York.....	14	8	.636
Detroit.....	15	11	.577
Cleveland.....	10	10	.565
Boston.....	13	12	.520
Chicago.....	8	13	.393
Washington.....	9	17	.346
St. Louis.....	4	18	.182

TUESDAY'S GAMES.

Boston 8, Detroit 6.
New York 8, St. Louis 7 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 0.
Cleveland 2, Washington 1.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Detroit at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Washington.

Cleveland was the only western club in the American league to win its game Tuesday, defeating Washington in a fast contest 2 to 1. Boston won from Detroit in an uphill contest 8 to 6, while New York won an 11-inning game from St. Louis 8 to 7, and Philadelphia made it 12 straight by defeating Chicago 3 to 0.

CLEVELAND GET CLOSE GAME.

WASHINGTON—Linke held Washington to four hits Tuesday and the Cleveland Americans won a hotly contested game, 2 to 1. McBride's fielding and LaJoie's batting were the features.

The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R. H.E.
Boston.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Batteries, Linke and Easterly; Walker and Street. Umpires, Sheridan and Kerin.

BOSTON DEFEATS DETROIT.

Boston defeated Detroit, 8 to 6, Tuesday on the Huntington avenue grounds. Killian, who was once so much of a puzzle, was batted out of the box, Bush's home run, clearing the bases, was a feature of the game.

The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R. H.E.
Boston.....	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	8
Detroit.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13

Batteries, Collins, Hall and Carril; Miller, Allen. Umpires, Rigler and Emslie.

NEW YORK WINS IN ELEVENTH.

NEW YORK—The St. Louis Americans twice had big leads today, but the locals, playing pluckily, overcame the visitors' advantage each time and in the end won out, 8 to 7, in 11 innings. The winning run was due to bases on balls, issued by Powell. St. Louis' last pitcher, to Hemphill and Wolter, Chase's sacrifice, and Laporte's single.

The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R. H.E.
New York.....	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	8
St. Louis.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Batteries, Warhop, Hughes, Vaughn and Kleinow; Gilligan, Bailey, Powell and Kilifer, Allen. Umpires, Rutherford and Dunn.

PHILADELPHIA NOW HAS 12.

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia Americans won their third straight game from Chicago Tuesday, 3 to 0, and ran its winning streak up to 12 straight.

The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R. H.E.
Philadelphia.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	12
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries, Bender and Thomas; Scott and Block. Umpires, Dineen and Connolly.

CONTRACTS AND RELEASES OUT.

NEW YORK—President Lynch of the National league announced the following contracts and releases Tuesday:

Contracts—With Philadelphia P. J. Moran (assigned by Chicago); with St. Louis Thomas Cowell.

Releases—By Boston to Chicago (N. L.); Lowell to Rich; to Lowell (N. L.); William Cooney; to Kansas City (A. A.); J. Moran; to Chicago to Boston (N. L.); Roy Miller; to Philadelphia (N. L.); P. J. Moran; By Chicago to Boston (N. L.); to Milwaukee; to Omaha (W. L.); W. J. Slagle; to Birmingham (S. L.); Harry Covelock; to Birmingham (N. Y. S. L.); Charles O'Brien; to Troy (N. Y. S. L.); F. B. Lush and H. L. Buck; to Rochester (E. L.); C. A. Spencer; to St. Louis to Omaha (W. L.); E. Meeker; to Memphis (S. L.); A. R. Johnson; to Decatur (Northern Association); Thomas Cowell.

Following is the list:

Sergeant—H. C. Egan, Exmoor.

Ones—E. M. Bryan, W. C. Fowles, Jr., Pittsburgh; Charles Evans, Jr., Edgewater; R. A. Gardner, Hinsdale; Mason Phelps, Midlothian; W. K. Wood, Homewood; D. McNamee, Homewood.

Two—R. P. Edwards, Donald Edwards, R. E. Hunter, Paul Hunter, Midlothian; W. Howland, Jr., Glenview; Alber Seckel, Highland; Harold Weber, Inverness; G. A. Ormiston, Oakmont.

Three—J. K. Cole, E. E. H. Brown, W. Garrhardt, Raymond Russell, Jr., B. Schorr, George T. Smith, Jr., Frank T. Smith; McKittrick, S. C. Stetson, W. A. Stickney; Christian Kenney, Harry Potter, St. Louis; Randy Phillip, Phillip Stanton, Kent; J. D. Cole, G. E. Cole, G. E. Cole, Jr., Fredrickson, F. C. Newton, Clairmont; William Fredericksen, Norman Macbeth, Mandale; J. H. Childs, Allegheny; Gordon Copeland, Shreve, E. E. Eggers, Exmoor; W. D. Dickey, Indianapolis; G. E. M. Minkah; H. Reinking, Wheaton, W. C. Schatz, Elgin; Neilson Whiting, Albert F. Schwartz, R. G. Bush, W. P. Stewart, New Orleans.

Squadron A—No. 1, A. W. Perry; 2, P. R. Strong; 3, R. C. Lawrence; back, H. E. Hall.

West Point—No. 1, Lient. Honeycutt; 2, Lient. DeArmand; 3, Lient. Cooper; back, Lient. Denison.

Oppositions, squadron A, Lorillard; Squadron B, Lawrence; H. L. Cran for Holt.

Earned goals, squadron A, West Point 4.

Loss by penalty, West Point 1/2. Referee, Cheever Goodwin. Time, eight periods of 7½ minutes each.

Tufts defeated Bates Tuesday on Tufts athletic field, 10-5, in a slow and erratic game full of errors and heavy hitting.

Bates scored all her runs on ragged fielding by Tufts, combined with some timely hitting and by taking chances, knocking Dennis out of the box in the first inning, while in the second Hall was replaced by Henry. Cole's pretty catch by Knight's hard drive, and a good catch by Buxton were the features. The score:

Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R. H.E.
Bates.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Tufts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

Bates scored all her runs on ragged fielding by Tufts, combined with some timely hitting and by taking chances, knocking Dennis out of the box in the first inning, while in the second Hall was replaced by Henry. Cole's pretty catch by Knight's hard drive, and a good catch by Buxton were the features. The score:

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Bates.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Tufts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

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Bates.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Tufts.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5

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Tufts.....	0	0	0	0	0</td					

EXPECT MR. PERKINS WILL BE SUMMONED IN BALLINGER PROBE

(Continued from Page One.)

the witness stand openly accused Secretary Ballinger of falsifying under oath and gave alleged specific instances in endeavoring to bear out his contention.

In one page of Secretary Ballinger's testimony, as given under oath before the committee, Mr. Kerby stated emphatically that Secretary Ballinger falsified in eight separate instances.

In one place, in answer to the question by Attorney Brandeis as to Secretary Ballinger's knowledge of what Mr. Lawler carried in his portfolio to Beverly, Mr. Ballinger replied: "I could not definitely define just what he had in his portfolio or what he took with him."

Mr. Kerby said: "In my presence Lawler and Secretary Ballinger put all the documents in that portfolio."

Again, Mr. Brandeis asked Secretary Ballinger: "Will you tell us what, so far as you know, Lawler took with him in the way of memoranda, because I had understood that all of the documents and records that you knew of had been delivered to the President on the Monday preceding?"

Mr. Ballinger replied: "They had been."

Mr. Kerby declared: "Ballinger knew that they had not been."

The next question of Attorney Brandeis was: "What were these memoranda that you know of?"

Mr. Ballinger replied: "He had a memorandum covering a sort of resume of the facts as set out in the record."

Mr. Kerby testified: "Secretary Ballinger knew that Lawler, in fact, had a letter written in the first person which was not a simple resume of the facts."

The next question of Mr. Brandeis was: "And who were the other persons with whom he (Lawler) consulted?"

Mr. Ballinger replied: "I think possibly he consulted—I do not know with my own knowledge—but I think that he consulted with Mr. Schwartz."

Mr. Kerby declared emphatically that Secretary Ballinger knew "of his own knowledge" that Attorney Lawler had consulted with Mr. Schwartz.

When Mr. Brandeis asked Secretary Ballinger if Lawler had left him a copy of the memorandum when he started for Beverly, Mr. Ballinger said, "He did not."

Mr. Kerby said: "He did leave a copy and Lawler, in my presence after his return from a trip to Los Angeles, told Ballinger that he had."

The next question was: "How many copies of the memorandum were prepared?" Mr. Ballinger replied: "Your question implies that I know. I do not know anything about it."

Mr. Kerby said: "He did know because he had one of the copies on his own desk, which later turned up from the office of Schwartz hidden among the Cunningham papers."

Resume of the Facts as to Glavis Charges

Mr. Kerby also picked out the following statement by Secretary Ballinger as being untrue:

"I have stated about all I know or can recall as to the contents of it (referring to the Lawler draft). It was a resume of the facts as to the Glavis charges. Whether it related to the papers that were delivered to the President regarding the cooperative certificate matter of withdrawals, I do not remember."

Mr. Kerby declared that Secretary Ballinger did know exactly what the Lawler draft was.

Attorney Vertrees then produced the original statement as signed by Mr. Kerby. He identified changes and corrections in the statement as being in his own handwriting, and that of those who aided him. Witness declared that a number of things originally were stricken out.

"I wanted the statement to be absolutely true and correct, and where I was not certain, I cut out things," he said.

Witness then read a long series of communications relating to his charge that Secretary Ballinger had offered Director Newell's place to R. H. Thompson of Seattle.

The correspondence was between Messrs. Thomson and Ballinger and George W. Perkins of J. P. Morgan & Co.

Mr. Ballinger, upon request of Mr. Perkins to recommend a good engineer to go to Alaska for the Morgans, had recommended Mr. Thomson. Subsequently, however, Mr. Thomson found that he could not go.

There was frequent mention in the letters of the reclamation service. In one of the communications Secretary Ballinger told Mr. Thomson what salaries were paid the director, chief engineer and others. In another he said that the President had decided not to make any change in the reclamation service until he had met Mr. Thomson.

Objection to Calling for Personal Letters

Attorney Vertrees protested.

"I think it is time to stop this calling for personal correspondence. We have given you these letters regarding Engineer Thomson and you see there is nothing in them."

Mr. Vertrees paused and an audible titter rippled over the room.

"They don't show anything," started up Attorney Vertrees hotly.

"I don't know about that," remarked Representative James. "Besides, that is for us to judge. When we want an answer we will ask for it."

"I made my answer," explained Mr.

Vertrees, in reply, "to the 'giggle and snicker.'"

"Well, just remember," said Mr. James, "that the giggle and snicker don't get into the record."

Chairman Nelson indignantly told Attorney Brandeis that there was no testimony affecting the Morgan-Guggenheim operations in Alaska that reflected on Secretary Ballinger.

"That's just your version of it," he told Mr. Brandeis.

"And I suppose your answer to me is your personal view?" retorted Mr. Brandeis.

After a statement by Attorney Vertrees that he was not "afraid" to produce the letters, the committee voted to have them produced for consideration as to their relation to the investigation.

Mr. Kerby, under cross-examination by Attorney Brandeis, identified the draft of the Lawler memorandum, sent to the committee by the attorney general, and said he believed he himself had typed the first four pages.

Mr. Brandeis then read a copy of the statement issued from the White House on Saturday afternoon, immediately following the publication here of Mr. Kerby's statement. This statement declared that the President himself had dictated the letter of Sept. 13, after a careful investigation of all the documents and records that you knew of had been delivered to the President on the Monday preceding?

Mr. Kerby said: "In my presence Lawler and Secretary Ballinger put all the documents in that portfolio."

Again, Mr. Brandeis asked Secretary Ballinger: "Will you tell us what, so far as you know, Lawler took with him in the way of memoranda, because I had understood that all of the documents and records that you knew of had been delivered to the President on the Monday preceding?"

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Under cross-examination by Mr. Brandeis, Mr. Lawler was referred to various requests for the document and information bearing on it which the attorney had sent to Secretary Ballinger through the committee.

"I prepared the memorandum without consulting a single person," exclaimed Mr. Lawler. "The statement that any one assisted me in an absolute, unequivocal falsehood."

Under cross-examination by Mr. Brandeis, Mr. Lawler was referred to various requests for the document and information bearing on it which the attorney had sent to Secretary Ballinger through the committee.

Mr. Lawler had informed the secretary in each instance that he had supplied all the matter bearing on the Glavis charges "in his possession."

" Didn't you discuss with Mr. Carr the obvious purpose of my requests?"

"No, sir."

" Didn't you discuss with Carr how you could evade my requests?"

"No."

" Didn't you know you were evading—"

" That statement is an absolute falsehood by you, sir" shouted the witness,

jumping from his seat and facing his inquisitor with flashing eyes.

Mr. Brandeis instantly appealed to the committee to reprimand the witness for so addressing counsel.

"If my remark has been offensive I withdraw it and apologize to the committee," said Mr. Lawler.

Mr. Brandeis was thereby placated and resumed his cross-examination.

"That's just your version of it," he told Mr. Brandeis.

"And I suppose your answer to me is your personal view?" retorted Mr. Brandeis.

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Mr. Brandeis then read a copy of the statement issued from the White House on Saturday afternoon, immediately following the publication here of Mr. Kerby's statement.

"I wanted to be absolutely correct in every statement," explained Mr. Lawler. He said no one made any suggestions except for the purpose of verification.

Mr. Lawler said he had burned the original draft of the memorandum.

"I was confident," he said, "that 'gun shoe' men had been on my trail for months and I knew there were no depths of degradation to which they would not stoop. I was afraid some one in the office might be corrupted as Kerby had been corrupted."

Asked who he thought was behind the "gun shoe men," Mr. Lawler declared dramatically.

"James R. Garfield, Gifford Pinchot, Norman Hapgood, a man named Connally and that man there."

"You mean Mr. Brandeis?"

"Yes. He came in later. He's the flower of that foul flock."

This reference to the champions of conservation caused an uproar among the spectators, most of whom were women, and there was some hissing.

Mr. Lawler said he had been asked by the President to prepare an opinion and that he regarded it as a confidential trust.

He said he had furnished to the committee all the information he had felt at liberty to divulge and did not think he had any right to inform the committee that such a memorandum existed.

Immediately after his return to Washington from Beverly last September, Mr. Lawler said he had begun preparation of his memorandum. The original draft, he said, was completed without consulting anybody.

When the draft had been typewritten by Kerby and Massey, he added, he had called in Secretary Ballinger and others on night to hear it read.

The witness said he gave two copies of his memorandum to the President's secretary and one to the attorney-general, and had not given one to Secretary Ballinger. He produced the original, which he said he had obtained from the White House Saturday morning.

WIN MEMBERSHIP OF PALAEOPTITUS

HANOVER, N. H.—The junior class of Dartmouth College Tuesday evening elected six men to membership in the Palaeoptitus, the highest student organization in the college. These men, with five to be elected by the present Palaeoptitus, will constitute the organization for next year.

The Palaeoptitus is the supreme student organization and acts for the student body in all matters requiring their representation. Membership in the body is one of the highest gifts in the hands of the students.

The six elected are: H. M. Bicknell of Malone, N. Y.; J. J. Conroy of Gardner, Mass.; E. I. Engersoll of Cleveland, O.; J. M. Irwin of Quincy, Ill.; G. M. Morris of Chicago and J. A. Mullen, Jr., of Boston.

BEGIN ON BOILER EXPLOSION PROBE

CANTON, O.—Coroner H. A. March and American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. officials today began an investigation of Tuesday's boiler explosion at the steel trust plant. Sixteen men were killed and 30 injured.

The assistant superintendent, Howard Rex, declared that the boilers were inspected recently, and found to be in good condition. The mill officials say they do not know what caused the explosion, although many mill workers, including several survivors, believe low water was responsible.

"The ashes are still there, in the grate at the interior department," he said, "and with them are more ashes which have accumulated since."

Oscar Lawler, author of the draft, and assistant attorney-general for the interior department, then took the stand for the defense.

Mr. Lawler Explains Memorandum Letter

Directly contradicting Secretary Ballinger's testimony before the committee, Mr. Kerby had said his former superior knew about the preparation of the memorandum and that he participated in it.

"I prepared the memorandum without consulting a single person," exclaimed Mr. Lawler. "The statement that any one assisted me in an absolute, unequivocal falsehood."

Under cross-examination by Mr. Brandeis, Mr. Lawler was referred to various requests for the document and information bearing on it which the attorney had sent to Secretary Ballinger through the committee.

Mr. Lawler had informed the secretary in each instance that he had supplied all the matter bearing on the Glavis charges "in his possession."

" Didn't you discuss with Mr. Carr the obvious purpose of my requests?"

"No, sir."

" Didn't you discuss with Carr how you could evade my requests?"

"No."

" Didn't you know you were evading—"

" That statement is an absolute falsehood by you, sir" shouted the witness,

MILK CONTRACTORS SUBMIT ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE IN PROBE

One Contractor Admits His Company Can Pay Producers Winter Prices and Make Fair Profit.

DISCUSS STANDARD

A further examination of the milk controversy from the milk contractors' point of view was made at today's session of the hearing on the milk situation before the special investigating committee of the Legislature at the State House.

DON'T BLAME COMET FOR RAINY WEATHER SAYS U.S. OBSERVER

(Continued from Page One.)

will be in the midst of the tail of Halley's comet. This statement is made by Prof. Asaph Hall of the naval observatory in Washington. It is possible, he said, that there will be some meteoric showers accompanying the visit of the comet, although he doubts it.

The following data regarding the transit of Halley's comet today athwart the sun's disk is gathered from the figures of various calculators who have prepared estimates in this connection:

Earth enters comet's tail at 10:50 o'clock tonight, eastern time.

Estimate of tail's thickness, 1,000,000 miles.

Length of tail, about 20,000,000 miles. Distance between earth and comet's head, 12,000,000 miles.

Relative velocity of earth and comet, 50 miles a second.

Angle of comet's orbit to that of earth, 18 degrees.

What the people of the United States may expect to see, if anything, according to consensus of scientific opinion, illumination of western sky with possible meteoric displays.

Next glimpse of comet, Thursday or Friday evening just at dusk, low down in western sky.

Consistency of comet's tail, one molecule of solid or gaseous matter to each cubic yard.

Earth will encounter some 50,000,000,000 cubic miles of comet's tail.

Earth will therefore encounter about 265 sextillions of comet particles, or molecules.

Weight of this section of comet's tail, estimated at one half of one ounce.

Professor Todd Writes Vividly of Comet's Visit

This is the date on which interest in Halley's comet—or Halley, since it is known by the name of the astronomer who first predicted its return—culminates, for today it is nearest to earth, a mere gap of about 12,000,000 miles extending between them on the day when the transit of the sun's face is affected.

It is the great day of the comet, although the vagrant luminary will be visible for some weeks, and hereafter its appearance will come at more convenient hours than for the past few weeks, when it was discernible to the naked eye. All during this significant date, when the earth is predicted to pass through the tail of the comet, astronomers and meteorologists will be vigilant for any phenomena of the sky or atmosphere that may yield contributory evidence of the characteristics of this spectacular visitor. It is not regarded as by any means certain, however, that anything unusual will be discerned in the way of atmospheric phenomena, on account of the attenuated character of the tail of the comet.

As the comet is passing from the westward to the eastward of the sun it will set later than that great luminary, and for a few evenings will be visible in the evening to the northwestward after sunset, and it is then that it is expected that it can be seen by most people to the best advantage.

The real significance to the earth's inhabitants of passing through the comet's tail is made as clear as perhaps it can be by Prof. David Todd of Amherst college, in his book, "Todd's New Astronomy" (published by the American Book Company of New York), who remarks that "these enormous tails are in actual mass so slight that thrusting the hand into their midst would bring no recognition to the sense of touch." He says that two instances are known on which the earth passed through the tail of a comet, one of them being on June 30, 1861.

The comet which bears the name of Halley is the first one, says Professor Todd in his new book, "Halley's Comet," that was proved by mathematics to travel around the sun in a fixed path, as all planets do, and Halley was the astronomer who gave the world the benefit of that conclusion. In 1705 Edmund Halley committed to the Royal Society of London a paper in Latin, a translation of which is quoted by the Amherst astronomer:

"Now many things lead me to believe that the comet of the year 1651, observed by Apian, is the same as that which, in the year 1607, was described by Kepler and Longomontanus, and which I saw and observed myself, at its return in 1682. All the elements agree... The identity of these comets is confirmed by the fact that in the summer of 1656 a comet was seen which passed in a retrograde direction between the earth and the sun... From its period and the path I infer that it was the same comet as that of the years 1651, 1607 and 1682. I may, therefore, with confidence predict its return in the year 1738."

When, with approximate fidelity to the prediction of Halley, the comet actually reappeared, it was a fine sight. Continental astronomers had been working upon calculations as to the exact dates, and that predicted for the actual arrival at perihelion or the nearest point to the sun was but a few days out of the way. "The comet," says Professor Todd, "at this eighteenth century appearance, was a fine one, with a tail that, on May 5, 1759, reached half-way from the horizon to the zenith."

With the verification of Halley's prophecy of the return of the comet, there began a searching of old records to see whether there might not be a periodicity in the appearance of comets that would

Path of Halley's Comet

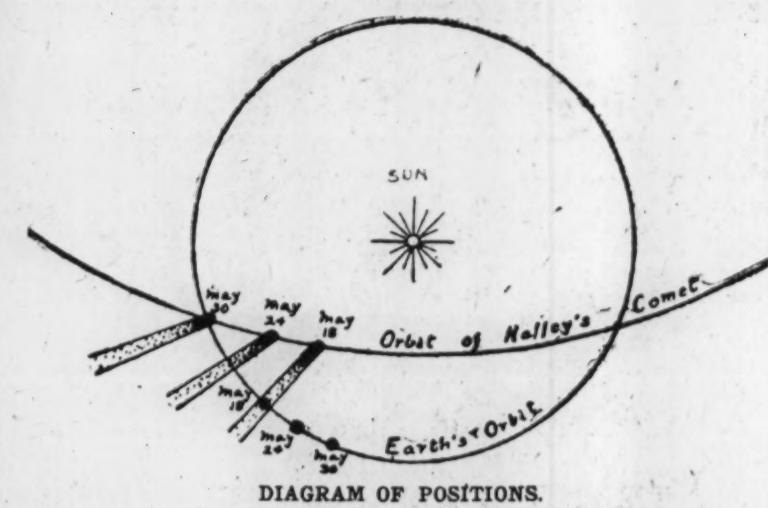


DIAGRAM OF POSITIONS.

Vagrant visitor is shown here nearer to the earth than at any other time in its journey.

coincide with the period that Halley had ascribed to the comet in his paper of 1705. "Fortunately," says Professor Todd, "the data for this search were not lacking. Louvier and Pingre in France were the first to take up this important question; later Hind in England; and the recent researches of eminent Greenwich astronomers, Cowell and Crommelin, assistants to the astronomer royal, have certified no less than 25 returns of Halley at average intervals of about 76 years, extending backward from 1910 to B. C. 12. Indeed, there is fair justification for adding still earlier observations in B. C. 87 and 240. The shortest period is 7½ years and the longest 79, the varying lengths being due to the disturbing attraction of the great planets Jupiter and Saturn. Many of these identifications are traced through the Chinese annals, and have no special significance. Others are of interest historically.

The first attempt to depict a comet pictorially—this year's appearance is the first on which photography can be essayed—was on the occasion of its return in 684 A. D. and it is found in the *Chronicles of Nuremberg*. Professor Todd regards it as probable that on this reappearance it was the comet which was recorded as having hung over the city of Jerusalem. "So," continues Professor Todd, "we have the record of Halley's comet for 21½ centuries—fragments in parts, to be sure, but yet with a degree of completeness that made certain a perihelion passage in the middle of April, 1910."

Professor Todd gives a sketch of the career of the comet as observed by astronomers during the present reappearance. "The comet was first caught by photography at the Helwan observatory in Egypt, in August, 1909, and later at Greenwich, and by Dr. Max Wolf in Germany. Excessively faint it was, and not until Sept. 16 did Professor Burnham get the first direct glimpse of it, with the great 40-inch telescope. A faint, fuzzy, circular bit of luminous fog it seemed at the eyepiece, just like a mere blur in the field, or a star out of focus; and quite devoid of those important adjuncts, a bright center and a long, filmy tail. Late in November, 1909, the first sign of development became apparent; the nucleus was slightly at one side of the center of the comet, and the small changes in brightness could be followed to a perihelion passage in the middle of April, 1910."

According to Harvard data, the comet's tail today is about 90 degrees long and 80 or 90 wide at the end. The length of the tail has experienced a considerable fluctuation since Monday and now measures about 24,000,000 miles in length, it was stated.

Reports From Observers in This and Other Lands

PARIS.—M. LaBeaume, a leading astronomer, and a party of friends from the Societe Astronomique, went up in a balloon today to study atmospheric phenomena produced by the comet and to take pictures of the astronomical visitor. Three other balloon parties are scheduled for tonight.

TAUNTON.—Mass.—The Rev. Joel Hastings Metcalf, discoverer of several comets and one of the observers who report regularly to Harvard, observed the comet Tuesday morning under ideal conditions. The tail lay nearly parallel to the unaided eye. It was from 8 to 10 degrees behind, which means an actual width of about 1,000,000 miles, and appeared before sunrise, in the sky to the north of due east. On the morning of May 2 it was in conjunction with Venus.

AMHERST.—Mass.—The comet's tail was at least 80 degrees in length, as observed by Professor Todd, the Amherst College astronomer. Tuesday he tried to get a midday glimpse of the comet, but it remained in obscurity.

ST. LOUIS.—To see whatever may be possible of the phenomena that may attend the passage of Halley's comet across the sun's disk, Prof. G. O. James, of Washington University will make a balloon ascension with Capt. John Berry as pilot. It is the plan to remain up until 11 tonight or later.

CHICAGO.—Sixteen cameras will be turned on Halley's comet tonight at Yerkes Observatory, Williams Bay, Wis., where the largest telescope in the world is located.

DETROIT.—The United States hydrographic office has warned wireless telegraph operators and vessel masters along the lakes that wireless instruments and compasses may be affected by atmospheric conditions caused by Halley's comet, and they are requested to keep careful logs between the 18th and 20th of May, recording static effects and magnetic variations. The sighting of meteorites, it is urged, should be promptly reported.

PASADENA.—Cal.—To determine the character of the dust which Halley's comet is said by some to be carrying in its tail, members of the United States geological survey will attempt to trap some of the particles at the Carnegie Observatory on Mt. Wilson tomorrow as the earth passes through the tail. A high tower surmounted by a plate coated with glycerine has been erected.

NEW YORK.—Clifford B. Harmon, aeronaut, has issued invitations to the dukes of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Columbia, Virginia and Michigan universities to make an ascension with him in his balloon New York, from Pittsfield, Mass., tonight.

Leo Stevens, another aeronaut, has completed arrangements to make an ascension from North Adams, Mass., with Prof. David Todd of Amherst College, Philip Carroll, Lorimer Warden and William E. Whitehouse of New York will accompany them.

NEW HAVEN.—All local students of astronomy and those interested in sky maneuvers will tonight crowd the Yale observatory to make observations during the time of the transit of Halley's comet over the face of the sun.

PARIS.—Camille Flammarion, the noted astronomer, and a group of other savants have engaged Eiffel tower for tonight and will study the comet from its top. The city refused huge offers of money from the curious rich for the use of the tower, preferring to reap the reward that will come from the astronomical observations.

Observatory Comments on Effect of the Contact

Prof. Asaph Hall, National Observatory, Washington—There may be a shower of meteors.

Prof. E. E. Barnard, Yerkes Observatory—Probably we will not know we're in the tail.

Prof. E. B. Frost, Yerkes Observatory—There will be light effects in the sky.

Prof. R. H. Wilson, Harvard—The atmosphere will be darkened.

Prof. Percival Lowell, Flagstaff Observatory—The whole tail could be packed in a suit case.

Prof. Daniel McHugh, De Pauw University—There may be explosions in the upper atmosphere.

Prof. E. F. McNaught, National Observatory, Washington—The comet is only a searchlight. There's nothing in the tail.

Prof. Graham Taylor—Who knows what's in the tail? The best way to find out is to bottle some of the air and analyze it afterward.

Prof. David P. Todd Amherst College—I expect aurora effects.

Prof. A. C. D. Crommelin, Greenwich (Eng.) Observatory—An aurora may be produced. We passed through the tail of a comet in 1861.

Prof. Henry Deslandres, Meudon (France) Observatory—There is no menace to the earth. The gases are thin. I feel no apprehension. There may be some perturbing influence in the atmosphere.

Prof. Michael Giacobini, Paris (France) Observatory—The tail contains oxide of carbon, cyanogen and ozone, but the rarity of those gases will keep them from penetrating the earth's atmosphere.

David Gill, president English Royal Astronomical Society—There may be a faint illumination of the sky.

Prof. W. H. Pickering said that fear of untoward events in the year of Halley's comet was absurd. As three comets at least appear in every year on an average, every event of importance must just precede or follow the flight of a comet, he said, adding that Halley's comet is, of course, no more baleful in effect than any other, and prophecies of disaster for 1910 are too ridiculous to need a refutation.

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Astronomers at Harvard to Look for Comet's Tail

Cloudy skies prevented the Harvard observers from getting a good view of Halley's comet last night, although Prof. E. H. Pickering and his assistants did not give up the vigil until dawn.

Tonight the entire staff will be on hand, and if conditions are favorable when the earth passes through the tail of

Halley's comet across the sun's disk has been calculated by Dr. Kobold of the Kiel Observatory, Germany, and that astronomer places the time of ingress at 3:17 a.m. May 19, Greenwich time, or 17 minutes past 10 o'clock on May 18, according to eastern standard time.

The transit will occupy exactly an hour, but whether the nucleus of the comet is sufficiently dense to reveal itself as a dark spot on the glowing face of the sun is a matter of conjecture.

The transit can be observed throughout the greater part of the eastern hemisphere Thursday forenoon and in a small portion of the western hemisphere, before sunset tonight.

Dr. Kobold's calculations were received yesterday at the Harvard Observatory, but the German astronomer made no comment on the question of the time of contact between the earth and the tail of the comet.

On this question the Harvard astronomers express the opinion today that the earth will not enter the tail of the comet until some hours after the transit of the head of the comet across the sun's disk. They base this belief on the theory that the tail of the comet not only lags behind its head, but is somewhat curved, and that this long brush will not sweep the earth until some time Thursday.

Owing to the fact that the width of the tail is not exactly known, this time cannot be calculated, but it is believed that the earth will be immersed in the comet's tail between 8 and 9 o'clock, according to Greenwich time, or between 3 and 4 o'clock, eastern time, tomorrow morning, and will remain in the tail for a number of hours.

Wireless in No Danger, Says Technology Man

Reports that Halley's comet will have a destructive effect upon wireless telegraph systems appear to be unfounded, so far as Boston is concerned, according to Edmund B. Moore, ex-president of the Technology Wireless Society, who has been making careful observations of his apparatus in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity house at 263 Newbury street. Mr. Moore said last night:

"Up to 10 o'clock this evening the comet or its tail has had no noticeable effect on wireless telegraph apparatus in this vicinity. Observations have been made on my apparatus since May 12 and carefully recorded, but as yet nothing can be attributed to the comet. Static discharges have been heard in great numbers at different times during the day and night."

"A curve of these discharges was plotted and found to coincide exactly

with the curve representing the number of cars passing on Boylston street in the proximity of my apparatus. Static discharges were heard in abundance at the hours of 8 a.m. to 9:30 a.m., 12 to 1 p.m., 5 to 8 p.m. and 10 p.m. to 12:30 a.m."

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DEEPER WATERWAYS CONVENTION ROUSES INTEREST IN SCHEME

Considerable interest is current in the Atlantic deeper waterways convention, which is to be held in Boston Thursday under the auspices of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, whereat will be discussed the relation of this extensive coastwise project to the New England states and the benefit which will accrue to the shipping interests of Boston, as well as the general practical value added thereby to the commerce of the country's eastern coast.

This convention is preliminary to and for the purpose of stimulating action in the national convention, which will be held in Providence, R. I., in the autumn.

There seems to be a sentiment among the shipping interests of Boston that this city will receive no especial benefit from the inland waterway south of New York, and so little is known as yet of any canal across Cape Cod as to the charge and the regulations of traffic through its course that their opinion is not at present vouchsafed to any pronounced extent. The prospective saving in distance by the Cape Cod canal now under construction is not deemed of sufficient value by some of the barge owners, who say they would rather go around the cape than pay the anticipated toll.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce does not seem inclined to take the project in hand or to judge of its merits, preferring to leave the movement in the hands of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade.

There seems to be great lack of information and indifference among the shipping interests regarding the Cape Cod canal, which is surprising until it becomes known that, according to the barge owners, they were not approached as to whether they would run their vessels through the canal when it is completed, and no rates or traffic regulations have been announced.

Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Assistant General Manager James H. Hustis of the Boston & Albany roads state that they have not been sufficiently in touch with the waterways question to express any opinion on it.

F. Hamilton Murrell of the Baltimore & Boston Barge Co. and member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce maritime committee, agreed to the value of the inland waterways system to the government in time of war for the passage of torpedo craft and, wherever possible, of larger vessels, but when applied to the commercial traffic he did not consider the saving in time in passage through the canals worth considering.

NANKING CONSULS ASK PROTECTION

WASHINGTON—Rumors of an anti-foreign movement not unlike that preceding the Boxer trouble are being reported by the American consulate at Nanking to the legation in Peking, according to despatches received at the state department today from Minister Calhoun. The situation is so serious that the entire consulate body of Nanking has demanded protection of the vice-roy.

Rear-Admiral Hubbard, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, has been directed to hold a warship in readiness to proceed to Nanking.

COL. ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS HONOR

NEW YORK—The reunion of the National Roosevelt Rough Riders Association in this city in June will be complete. In addition to marching in the procession which is to mark the arrival of their former colonel in this city from his triumphal tour of Africa and Europe, the association will hold a banquet which will be graced by Mr. Roosevelt's presence. In a cablegram received today by Charles E. Knoblauch, president of the association, Colonel Roosevelt accepted the invitation.

SCENERY PROBE RESOLVE SENT IN

The committee on roads and bridges reported in the Massachusetts Senate today a resolve that the Massachusetts highway commission investigate the modification of existing laws as to defacing the natural scenery; also a bill that the highway commission construct and maintain a traffic road in Revere from Lynnway bridge to Revere street, at an expense not exceeding \$150,000.

OLD DOCUMENTS TO BE DISCUSSED

The Brookline Historical Society tonight, at the last meeting of the season in the town hall, will discuss "Brookline in 1861." Many documents which have been in the vaults of the town clerk since that year will be read, and Edward W. Baker, town clerk, will give an informal talk.

GOVERNOR NAMES APPOINTEES.

Governor Draper at today's meeting of the executive council made several appointments, among which are Fred A. Emery, reappointed member of the Boston license commission; Henry E. Wood, reappointed commissioner of public records; Robert L. O'Brien of Brookline, trustee of the library; William E. Pond of Milford, reappointed first district court clerk of southern Worcester; Franklin D. Hobbs of Brookline, trustee of the Lowell Textile School; Frederick W. Lawson, member of the police board of Fall River; George A. Maxfield and William W. Marcell of Fall River, reappointed members of the board of dentistry.

JURY ACQUITS F. F. NICOLA.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Frank F. Nicola, millionaire lumberman, was today acquitted of bribery charges by the jury in criminal court after two hours' deliberation. The jury instructed the county to pay the costs of the trial.

ATLANTIC SOCIETY ELECTS.

The Atlantic Shakespeare Society of Quincy has elected these officers: President, Mrs. W. F. Cummings; vice-president, Mrs. Theodore Parker; secretary, Mrs. C. H. Marble; treasurer, Mrs. G. A. Richards.

GENERAL READY TO BOMBARD CITY

WASHINGTON—Bluefields, Nicaragua, is awaiting bombardment today. Consul Moffatt reports to the state department that the final stronghold of the insurgents may be stormed by General Irias of the Madriz forces before night. He states that the Venus, commanded by Irias and having 300 men and a number of mounted guns, arrived at Bluefields on Monday. Irias demanded the surrender of Estrada, through the American consulate, and offered as the other alternative the bombardment of the city.

Commander Gilmer of the gunboat Paducah has warned both sides not to interfere with Americans, foreigners or non-combatants. Consul Moffatt states that there are no armed forces in Bluefields, and the bombardment of the city would only result in useless destruction. Commander Gilmer declares that there must be no armed conflict in the city, and only an armed force of 100 men shall be allowed in Bluefields until a stable government is established. General Estrada has refused to surrender.

TECH ENGINEERS CHOOSE OFFICERS

The Civil Engineering Society of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology announces the following election of officers: President, Isaac Hausman '11 of Marysville, Kan.; vice-president, Stanley Edwards Bates '11 of Newton; secretary, Oliver Davis Powell '12 of Haverhill, Mass.; treasurer, David James McGrath '12 of West Roxbury; executive committee, O. W. Stewart '11, H. E. Apleton '11, W. W. Warner '11; program committee, H. M. Davis '11, C. E. Robinson '11, A. Runnels '11, H. A. Manley '11, O. L. Faunt '12 and G. M. Keith '12.

The society is planning to start a monthly publication next fall which will be known as the Technology Civil Engineering Society Bulletin.

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CAMBRIDGE GIVES PART OF LICENSES

The Cambridge board of aldermen has granted 70 pony express licenses, filling all the applications, but has put over the question of druggists' licenses until next week. Alderman J. F. Black, one of the principal opponents to license, joined the friends of license on the board.

The chief of police was ordered to organize a liquor squad to prevent illegal sales of liquor.

INSURGENT VOTE SIZE SURPRISING

WASHINGTON—The Republican primaries in Ohio yesterday are not satisfactory to the regulars. It is true that the regulars won in most cases, but the size of the insurgent vote is a matter of surprise. That vote was so large as to raise a serious question regarding the outcome at the polls in November.

DENVER RETURNS FAVOR THE WETS

DENVER. Col.—Returns from Tuesday's election indicate that the "wets" have carried the city by at least 15,000 majority, giving the temperance leaders a great surprise. The "dry" expected victory or at least a close run.

ACCUSES BATH SUPERINTENDENT.

Major Fitzgerald has preferred charges against Joseph P. O'Brien, superintendent of the bath department, and has requested that the bath trustees give him a hearing. The mayor charges that Superintendent O'Brien has wrongfully interfered with the submission of bids for work to be done in the department; discharged employees for political reasons; used the city automobile for private purposes; used department employees and materials for his own interests, and that he has been unduly active politically.

GUARDSMEN PREVENT RIOTING.

HANNIBAL, Mo.—A force of 200 state guardsmen today prevented further rioting by the striking foreigners of the Atlas Portland Cement Company at Ilasco. The plant reopened today with a small force.

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Brief News About the State

MEDFORD.

Tuesday evening the choir of Grace Episcopal church will give a festival service in aid of the outing fund. Miss Eleanor Gordon, violinist, and F. S. Gilkey, cellist, will assist.

Sunday evening a lecture will be given by Prof. Julius E. Ward of Harvard on "The Passion Play of Oberammergau" in the Mystic Congregational church, and Monday evening he will lecture on "Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War." Both addresses will be illustrated and will be given under the auspices of the men's club.

A meeting of the senior class of the high school Tuesday resulted in the choice of the following members to have charge of the class reception in Lawrence hall the latter part of June: John B. Street, Ralph Blaikie, Harold Nutting, Harold B. Richmond, Harold Savage, Starr W. Stanyan, Wallace E. Barrows, Lester F. Hamilton, Howard S. Faby, Roy McKeown, George Twombly, Miss Katherine Murphy, Miss Etta Haskell and Fred Ford.

At the next meeting of the Brotherhood of Station Employees 20 new candidates will be initiated.

BROCKTON.

The teachers of the Sunday school were given a reception Monday evening in the First Congregational church. The Rev. Alan Hudson, the pastor, Mrs. Frank L. Kelley, Miss Helen L. Tew, Mrs. Lettie Kinsley Barden and Mrs. F. A. J. Abbe gave addresses. Plans for the coming year were outlined by the superintendent, Miss Annie L. Burke. There were piano solos by Miss Rita Niles and a chafing dish luncheon was served under the direction of Mrs. Allison G. Baldwin.

Dr. A. E. Paine, chief marshal of the Memorial day parade, is expected to announce his staff at the meeting of Fletcher Webster post, G. A. A., this evening.

The Treeters' Union will have a mass meeting Friday night at headquarters and General President John F. Tobin of Boston and General Organizer Thomas O'Hare of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union will speak.

WINTHROP.

Ex-Representative Edgar H. Whitney, who is a senatorial candidate, promises if elected to introduce a bill for the construction of the boulevard between Winthrop and Revere, thus connecting the Winthrop boulevard with that along the north shore.

The selectmen, having granted the franchise to the Point Shirley Railroad Company to operate a railroad from Winthrop beach to Taft avenue, will give an additional public hearing to the petitioners May 28 on the subject of maintaining an overhead trolley system of railroads.

Mrs. Leslie E. Griffin, chairman of the membership committee of the Historical and Improvement Association, has chosen as the other members Mrs. George W. Campbell, Mrs. George A. Halsey, Jr., Miss Emma A. Sylvester, Mrs. Irene Pugh.

READING.

Following Wakefield's example the selectmen have ordered compliance with the law regarding awnings. Chief of Police Leggett after a reasonable length of time will compel the raising of all awnings to a height of seven feet above the sidewalks.

The Reading Business Men's Association begins the Wednesday half holidays next week.

The King's Heralds of the Old South Methodist church will give "The Pledging of Polly" in the church vestry Friday evening.

EASTON.

Mr. Samuel J. Howes will entertain the King's Daughters of the Baptist church at North Easton at her home on Center street Friday evening.

ABINGTON.

The Womans Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. has elected: President, Mrs. John L. Bennett; vice-presidents, Mrs. G. R. Farrar, Mrs. E. F. Orcutt and Mrs. E. W. Calkins; secretary, Mrs. E. P. Boynton; treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Wyman.

Robert C. Snow has resigned from September 1 as general secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

The Sunday school members of the North Congregational Church will hold an entertainment in the vestry Friday evening to raise funds for a summer outing.

BRIDGEWATER.

Business is very good at the Perkins iron foundries. The shops are running until 10 o'clock three nights in the week.

The fire department has elected Roy Hooper captain.

E. C. Davis of Lawrence has accepted the invitation of Bridgewater post to give the oration on Memorial day.

A fire just over the Raynham line burned out several acres of woodland Tuesday afternoon causing loss.

WALTHAM.

President George A. Fiel of the Business Men's Association is one of the members of the committee of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, which meets in Boston Thursday.

The children of the primary grades of the public schools of the city will hold their first May dance on the lawn of the high school grounds this afternoon.

CHELSEA.

The Horace Memorial Baptist church having been offered \$3000 for enlarging their church, on condition that the members raise a like amount within a given time, a bazaar will be held in the church May 25 and 26 as the preliminary step.

The pupils of the Williams school will give their second entertainment for the year in the school hall this evening.

More than 600 persons attended the reception given to the Rev. Francis W. Bakeman and Mrs. Bakeman in the First Baptist church Tuesday evening on the occasion of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Bakeman. In the reception line were all the church deacons. Deacon Arthur E. Gates presided in the church where the speakers were ex-Mayor Andrew J. Bacon, William E. Perry of Brookline, the Rev. Nelson R. Burbank of Revere, the Rev. Charles N. Thorpe of the First Congregational church, Prof. F. W. Anderson of Newton Theological Seminary and the Hon. William E. McClintock, chairman of the board of aldermen.

MONDAY evening a public hearing will be given in the city auditorium on the petition of the W. C. T. U., the Rev. F. J. Glynn, several of the men's clubs and other bodies on the question of granting liquor transportation licenses. President Charles E. French of the board of aldermen will be chairman.

The city will sell the old stone crusher lot on Maple street and the proceeds will be used for highway maintenance.

MELROSE.

Mayor Moore has appointed the following special police officers and the appointments have been confirmed: Dennis Hannon, for the Bellevue golf links; Albert W. McKenzie, Ulysses S. G. Currier and Fred J. Black for general duty. Ralph S. Gray, appointed for special duty at Pine Banks park, will come up for confirmation the first week in June.

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The city will sell the old stone crusher lot on Maple street and the proceeds will be used for highway maintenance.

FITCHBURG.

The paper makers' union in West Fitchburg will have an enthusiastic celebration for the Fourth. The exercises will begin at 6 a. m. and continue all day. Six silver cups will be awarded, three in the marathon and one each in the 220-yard and the two-mile events. A large number of other prizes will also be given.

John W. Soule has been appointed by Mayor Fall for another five years as park commissioner.

A petition from many of the residents of the Edgeworth and Wellington sections is in circulation asking the Elevated to give transfers from the line running through their sections to the Ferry street and Broadway, Everett, lines.

Superintendent J. C. Gray of the Chicopee public schools addressed the teachers of the city in the high school hall Tuesday afternoon on primary grade work. Many teachers from Melrose, Somerville, Medford and Everett were present.

WAKEFIELD.

Preparations for the reopening of the Y. M. C. A. summer camp at Island Pond, Derry, N. H., are being made.

General Secretary E. P. Conlon, Physical Director L. F. LaRose of Melrose, Boys' Work Director Sidney Watts of Lynn and Supt. C. W. Stetson of the Woburn Boys Club spent Tuesday at the pond. Arrangements may be made for a joint camping tour for Y. M. C. A. boys.

The Treeters' Union will have a mass meeting Friday night at headquarters.

William A. Andrews has been chosen chairman of the school board and Charles H. Bates secretary.

Today is being observed with special services as Peace day in the public schools in town.

Through the efforts of the Y. M. C. A. "Association Sunday" will be observed Sunday in the various churches. In the evening there will be a public meeting and an address will be given by Samuel Gray.

Abington high is playing Middleboro

today here this afternoon.

A delegation from the local Unitarian Society is attending the Plymouth and Bay conference at Cohasset today.

WORLD CONVENTION OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS STARTS TOMORROW

WASHINGTON—The World's Sunday school convention will be in session in this city from May 19 to 24, and among the delegates will be some of the most noted churchmen of this country and Europe and representatives from the mission fields of Asia, Africa and the islands of the sea. Indeed, it is understood that every country in the world will be represented. Every auditorium in the city has been engaged for the meetings. The number of delegates will run into the thousands, and hotels and private homes will be taxed to their capacity.

The convention, which is the sixth to be held on the present scale, will be called to order at 2 p.m. Thursday, from which time there will be services in a dozen or more places throughout the city, continuously from early morning until midnight of the twenty-fourth.

The address of formal welcome will be delivered by President Taft at Convention hall Thursday evening. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia is also to be heard on that evening. The address of welcome on behalf of the District of Columbia will be made by the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, pastor of Calvary Baptist church. Responses to the several addresses of welcome will be made by Dr. Monroe Gibson of England, Bishop Yoists of Japan, Bishop Hartzell of Africa and the Rev. Dr. J. A. McKenzie of New Zealand.

The principal meeting place will be Convention hall, which has a seating capacity of 5000, where the meetings will be presided over by the Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer of England, president of the association. Among the notable speakers during the early days of the convention will be the Rev. Y. Tanaka and the Rev. N. Tamura of Japan, Mrs. Layyah Barakat of Syria, the Rev. J. E. Marek of Bohemia, the Hon. T. H. Yun of Korea, the Rev. E. M. Stein of Mexico and "Ex-Bailey" Strachan of Scotland. An interesting address will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. S. D. Zwemer, on "The Needs of the Moslem World," who will come from Africa for the purpose. Bishop Hartzell of Africa will discuss "The Moslem Peril." On the evening of May 24 Ambassador James Bryce is to speak.

The woman's foreign missionary movement is to have a place on the program, and May 20 four meetings are to be devoted to that subject, the wife of Vice-President Sherman presiding at Calvary church. A number of pictorial services will be held and Sunday will be observed as World's Sunday School day. The Sunday schools will be visited by delegates from all parts of the world, who will report to a special committee the following morning. These reports will later on figure in the work of the convention. On one day a praise service will be held on the steps of the national Capitol.

New England's Delegates Leave Boston for Capital

Nearly 300 New England delegates to the world's Sunday school convention, to be held in Washington May 19-24 inclusive, left the South station today at 9 o'clock, via the Boston & Albany railroad to Springfield, over the N.Y., N.H. & H. railroad to New York and then over the Baltimore & Ohio road to Washington.

The train was composed of 10 cars, including 8 vestibuled coaches and 2 Pullmans. Delegates came from New Hampshire, Maine and Nova Scotia, and were met at the South station by Hamilton S. Conant, general secretary of the Massachusetts Sunday School Association, who is in charge of the party. These delegates were conducted to their different cars by assistants of Mr. Conant. There were about 200 persons at the train waiting to see the party off.

At Springfield two more cars will be taken on to accommodate the delegates from Connecticut. It is expected that the train will arrive in Washington at 8:30 o'clock tonight. The convention begins tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Among the New Hampshire delegates was Fred S. Heath, secretary of the New Hampshire Sunday School Association, and a prominent worker in the railroad Y.M.C.A. at Concord.

NEW ARMY BREAD CAUSES INTEREST

Hard tack, the field bread of the American soldier, known the world over, is due to be discarded. The substitute practically decided upon can be carried in the haversack for a month, moistened for half a minute, baked on a fire, giving it the appearance and flavor of fresh bread.

The commissary officials of the regular army have decided to give the substitute a thorough test at the coming regular militia encampments. Much interest is manifest in the new article by assistance officers of the Bay state forces. An effort to secure a quantity for the encampments at South Framingham will be made.

NO OLEOMARGARINE TAX REMOVAL

WASHINGTON—Chairman Scott of the House committee on agriculture is of the opinion that action will be impracticable at this session upon the bill pending before the committee to remove the tax on oleomargarine.

TURKISH DIPLOMAT SAILS

WASHINGTON—A. Rustem Bey, chargé d'affaires of the Turkish embassy, left New York Tuesday for his new post at the embassy of his country in Paris.

RANGER SAILS ON PRELIMINARY CRUISE



A. W. OLDER.
Senior cadet officer of the Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger, which left today.

The Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger, Commander W. F. Low, U.S.N., retired, commanding, left Boston for Provincetown today at 9 a.m. The ship will remain at Provincetown about one week, and the time will be spent there in giving the cadets their final training preparatory to their trip abroad which begins June 2. Also while at Provincetown the compasses will be adjusted.

Since the cruise of last summer many improvements have been made to the equipment of the Ranger. New metal lockers of the latest type have been installed, giving the cadets ample room for their clothes and small ware. The winter term of the school ended April 15. Since the closing, work has been pushed to prepare the school thoroughly for the coming cruise. The ship has been drydocked at the Charlestown navy yard and her sea valves have been thoroughly overhauled. From the navy yard the Ranger was towed to the Atlantic works in East Boston, where a steam windlass of the most improved type was installed, replacing the antiquated anchor engine. The ship has been outfitted with a submarine receiving apparatus and workmen have just completed the installation of a wireless outfit. A new pilot house has also been built on the bridge, the old pilot house being used as a wireless station.

The itinerary of the Ranger is as follows:

Leave Boston for Provincetown May 18, returning to Boston May 25. May 26 the Governor and his council will inspect the Ranger and take a sail down the harbor, when they will see the cadets put through the various drills.

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LEAVE ARRIVE

Boston June 2 North June 12
Horn June 14 Lisbon June 16
June 25 Marseilles July 1
Marseilles July 6 Gibraltar July 9
Gibraltar July 14 Fuerteventura July 18
Fuerteventura July 22 Madrid July 25
Madrid July 28 Halifax Aug. 10

From Halifax the Ranger will proceed to the Chesapeake bay and the cadets will be given an opportunity to visit Annapolis and Washington. The ship will return to Boston the last of October.

The cadet officers for the cruise are as follows: Senior cadet officer, A. W. Oldier; cadet officers, Seamen P. K. Tyler, C. E. Morris, C. C. Plummer; Engineers E. F. Stevenson, R. W. Anderson and E. R. Barris; cadet petty officers, R. C. Vose, A. L. Ware, H. S. Dexter, N. T. Elia, R. H. Sullivan and A. A. Aicardi.

The Ranger went to sea with a complement of 98 cadets. There are 26 in the entering class.

CHURCHES HOLD ANNUAL MEETING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The one hundred and eighth annual meeting of the General Association of Congregational Churches of Massachusetts is being held in this city. The convention opened Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the First church with over 200 delegates present. Most of the afternoon was given up to the reading of reports. These were all of a most encouraging nature and the general tone was one of optimism as regards the work of the association of the individual Congregational churches in this state.

The report of the secretary shows that there are now 600 churches in the association. The churches included have a membership list of 38,458 men and 84,239 women, or 3047 more than last year's total.

SEEKS TO CHANGE CITY BOUNDARIES

In order that some of the public buildings owned by the city of Malden should be wholly within the city limits, the board of aldermen at their session Tuesday evening voted to request the cooperation of the city of Medford in securing the necessary change, which will have to be made by the Legislature. Representative A. E. Elias of Malden will introduce the bill in the Legislature.

A recent survey showed that the buildings jut into Medford. If Medford should continue to retain them it would affect many records, and for this reason the change of boundary is requested.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

A number of important realty deals have just gone to record and many others, which are now in the agreement stage, will be consummated in a few days.

A late transfer in the Back Bay district of the city proper involves the estate numbered 389 Commonwealth avenue, near Massachusetts avenue, just sold through the office of T. Dennis Boardman and Reginald Boardman to Benjamin H. Woodman. Harriet H. Kendall is the grantor. The parcel consists of a 4½-story octagon-front stone residence and 2184 square feet of land, the whole assessed on \$33,000, of which the land carries \$18,000.

Walter H. Reynolds has sold to Grace H. Proctor the three-story brick house and 1385 square feet of land at 42 Gloucester street, also in the Back Bay, valued for taxing purposes at \$15,000. The location is between Boylston and Newbury streets. The land's share of the total assessment is \$6000.

The deed in the sale of the property at 32 Center street, Brookline, reported sold in these columns Tuesday, has passed to William P. Natale. Pauline Stetson was the grantor, and more than \$16,000 is involved in the transaction. There is a large brick house and nearly 4000 square feet of land. Wallace D. Dexter was the broker.

The purchaser of the property at 57 West Cedar street, Beacon hill, is Joseph Wolfe, and the title is given by Rebecca G. Levine. The parcel consists of a three and a half story brick house, occupying 1650 square feet of land. The \$9300 assessment includes \$5000 on the lot.

John B. Jeffers, guardian, et al, trustees, have sold the estate numbered 90 Prince street, between Salem and Thacher streets, north end, to Eiser Spitznig et al. There are 1557 square feet of land, taxed for \$6200, and a four-story and basement brick house. The total assessment is \$8400.

NEWTON ESTATE SOLD.

Alvord Bros. & Co. have sold for Alice M. Stoddard to H. L. Titcomb the estate at 20 River street, near Commonwealth avenue, Newton Center, consisting of a nearly new house and 10,000 feet of land, all assessed for \$9000, of which \$7000 is on the house. The new owner will occupy.

OTHER CHANGES IN OWNERSHIP.

Cruff & Byrne have sold at auction the estate at 31 Laurel street, running through to Humboldt avenue, Roxbury, and consisting of a frame house and 2605 feet of land. William Piper, the purchaser, paid \$2900. The estate is taxed for \$5000, of which \$1000 is on the land. The same firm has also sold at auction property at 29 Laurel street to Anton Stofflet for \$3595. It consists of a two-family frame house and 4469 feet of land. Taxed value, \$4800, of which \$1800 is on the land. Louis Kaufman is the seller of both parcels.

Through the office of C. Ernest Judkins, Frances A. Maliff has sold the estate numbered 180 M street, South

Boston, consisting of a frame two-family house and 1875 feet of land, assessed on \$2700, of which \$500 is on the land. Margaret M. Corbett buys for investment.

G. B. Thompson reports the sale of a house and 4725 square feet of land at 16 George street, Winthrop to Mrs. Alice P. Kimball. The house is new and has not yet been assessed. Mr. Thompson has sold a lot of land containing 3200 square feet on Bowdoin street, Winthrop, to H. G. Tucker, who buys for investment.

HEARING ARRANGED BY EXCHANGE

President Joseph B. Russell of the Boston Real Estate Exchange has arranged with the Boston city council for a hearing to be held next Monday in regard to the ordinances recently reported to the city council, calling for a charge, in certain business districts, of a fee for the construction, use and occupation of a vault under a sidewalk and forming a part of the basement of a building used in connection with such basement for business purposes, of \$200 and an annual rental per square foot of 1 per cent of the assessed value of the land on which the building to which it is appurtenant stands. This ordinance has much disturbed landlords and tenant members of the exchange, and, in answer to its letters of inquiry, many protests have been filed at the exchange against the proposed tax as excessive and onerous. Parties in interest will present their views on the matter at the coming hearing.

By vote of the directors of the exchange the contract has been renewed with Joseph D. Dillworth for a supply of his publication of the city assessors' valuations of 1910 of real estate in Boston proper, the Back Bay and other wards.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Notices of intention to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Tremont st., 148-149; West st., 34-40; Mason st., 1-3; Frederick Cunningham trustees, Bigelow & Wadsworth; brick stores, and office; Montague st., 6; rear; Ella E. Watts; brick and iron garage; Wayland st., 19; Dorothy Dolloff; wood garage; Soldiers Field (N. Harvard st.); Harvard Athletic Association; wood observation stand; Putnam st., 54; J. L. Shummons; alterations; Eastern st., M. D. Mason; alter dwelling; Eastern ave.; A. R. Whittier; alter mercantile; Blanche st., 90-98; Powers estate; alter mercantile; Batterymarch st., 67; Guild estate; alter manufacturing; Boylston st., 1-3; Bay State Trust Company; P. S. Holmes; alter banking; Beacon st., 474; Katherine C. Pierce; alter dwelling; P. S. cor. E. Third st.; T. F. Shea et al.; alter dwelling; Melcher st., cor. Necco st.; Boston Wharf Company; alter mercantile; Washington st., 20; Mass. Storage Warehouses; alter tenement; Armory st., rear 183; Farrington Co.; alter manufacturing; Kenney st., 15; Joseph Birch; alter dwelling.

We Have Sold COAL to Satisfied Customers for Over SEVENTY YEARS CAREFUL DELIVERY

EDUCATION COUNCIL PROGRAM IN BOSTON SESSION IS SETTLED

Reports on Many Phases of Instruction Will Be Read at Meeting of National Association in July.

NAME COMMITTEES

The local committee on arrangements for the convention of the National Education Association, to be held in Boston July 2-8, in a preliminary program which will be issued late this week, will present the following program of the national council of education, subject, however, to change later:

Officers — President, Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; vice-president, W. M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, Omaha, Neb.; secretary, John W. Carr, superintendent of schools, Bayonne, N.J.

Saturday forenoon, July 2—Brief introductory statement from the president of the council by Joseph Swain, president of Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.; report of committee on exceptional children by James H. Van Sickle, superintendent of schools, Baltimore, Md., chairman; the economic use of education plants by William H. Maxwell, superintendent of schools, New York city; general discussion, Lewis H. Jones, president of State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Mich., and Eliphabet O. Lytle, principal of first Pennsylvania state normal school, Millersville, Pa.

Saturday afternoon, July 2—Report of committee on courses in industrial education in public schools: (a) introductory address by Charles R. Richards, director of Cooper Union, New York city; (b) industries in elementary schools (to be supplied); (c) intermediate industrial schools by David Shedd, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, Boston; (d) industrial and technical education in the secondary schools by Charles H. Keyes, superintendent of schools, south district, Hartford, Conn.

Saturday evening, July 2—Paper on cooperation with education organizations in other countries, by Elmer Ellsworth Brown, United States commissioner of education, Washington; report on educational progress during the year, by Frank Strong, chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan.

Monday forenoon, July 4—Report of the committee on moral education in the public schools, by James M. Greenwood, superintendent of city schools, Kansas City, Mo., chairman; physical education in its various phases: elementary, secondary and higher, by Dudley A. Sergeant, director of Hemenway gymnasium, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Luther H. Gulick, Russell Sage Foundation, New York city; Clark W. Hetherington, professor of physical education, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Wednesday forenoon, July 6—The vocational and industrial school, by Frederick P. Fish, president of the state board of education in Massachusetts; Charles H. Winslow, Washington, and others; business.

The provisional program is also announced by the department of kindergarten education. Its officers are: President, Luella A. Palmer, kindergartner, public school No. 63, New York; vice-president, Willette Allen, principal of kindergarten, normal school, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary, Lucy T. Ellis, principal of kindergartners, Phoenix, Ariz. The program follows:

Tuesday forenoon, July 7—"The Child as the Basis of Correlation in the Kindergarten," by Amy E. Tanner, department of experimental pedagogy, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; "Moral Development of Children at the Kindergarten Period," (to be supplied); "Aesthetic Development of Children at the Kindergarten Period," by Caroline Crawford, physical culture department, Teachers College, New York city, N. Y.

Friday forenoon, July 8—"The Test of Child's Kindergarten Training," by Ada Van Stone Harris, assistant superintendent of schools and supervisor of kindergartens, Rochester, N. Y.; "The Kindergarten Out-of-Doors"—(a) "Gardens" (to be supplied); (b) "Walks and Excursions" (to be supplied); (c) "Open Air Sessions," by Miss Alice Corbin, supervisor of playgrounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following makeup of general committees will also be announced:

Accommodations committee — Lincoln Owen, chairman; Seth Sears, secretary; Emma S. Gulliver, assignment bureau; Augustus H. Kelley, hotels; John F. Eliot, doorkeeper; Raymond G. Latrind, information bureau; Gertrude E. Bigelow, room registry; W. Stanwood Field, restaurants; Archer M. Nickerson, check rooms; George E. Murphy, convention literature; Elizabeth M. Richardson, card catalog; Edwin F. Field, post office.

Excursions committee—John C. Andrew, William E. Dorman, with other members to be added.

Hospitality committee—Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, chairman; Miss Katharine McGinley, vice-chairman; Miss Anne Washington, secretary; Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton, Mrs. Richard J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Samuel J. Mixter, Miss Rose Lamb and others to be added.

HOWE SHAFT TO BE UNVEILED. SPENCER, Mass.—The Howe Memorial Association will unveil and dedicate the memorial monument at Spencer Thursday afternoon. Elias Howe, Jr., was the inventor of the sewing machine in 1846, William Howe of the truss bridge in 1840 and Tyler Howe of the spring bed in 1855.

James McCreery & Co.

23rd Street

New York

On Thursday, May the 19th.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. In Both Stores.

"McCreery Silks"

Famous over half a Century.

Sale of Twelve Thousand yards of Printed Foulard, Liberty Satin and

RAINBOW



Every
ATOM
Delicious

Every
MORSEL
a Treat

THE PATENT CAN

SARDINES

THERE IS NOTHING ELSE SO GOOD.

RAINBOW BRAND IMPORTED SARDINES—The palate charming morsels that win the heart of every epicure. Only the most perfect fish, selected from the choicest catch, cured by a secret process in strictest conformity to sanitary requirements and packed in pure Olive Oil of the highest excellence in the distinctive round can. Tender, wholesome, nourishing; absolutely the only sardines packed under the direct supervision of an expert chemist.

JUST WHAT YOU WANT FOR QUICK SPREADS, PARTIES, LUNCHEONS, ETC. SERVE RIGHT FROM CAN.

Ask your Grocer for Rainbow Brand Imported Sardines.

After the First Taste, You Eat and Eat.

If he does not stock them, send us your name and address, with your grocer's name and 25c., and we will send you a medium-sized package. (Large family size, 40c.)

DE LONG, SEAMAN CO., 156 Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS.

AN UP-TO-DATE STOVE

Do you realize there is no longer any reason why you should use a coal range? Oil is cheaper than coal; it is lighter and easier to handle, and gives an intense heat. Provided you have the right stove, oil is more economical, cleaner and less trouble. Have you seen the

New Perfection WICK-BLUE FLAME Oil Cook-Stove

The accompanying illustration gives you only a rough idea of its appearance. You really can't appreciate it until you either use it yourself, or talk to someone who has used it. It does everything that a coal range will do—except heat the room. The New Perfection Oil Cook-Stove will do anything, from heating a kettle of water to cooking a course dinner, but it won't heat a room. It doesn't "smell," it doesn't smoke. It can't get out of order. Light it and it is ready. Turn it down and it is out. Only a woman who knows the trouble of carrying coal and cooking in a hot kitchen can appreciate what it means to have a clean, perfect stove that will cook anything, boil, bake or roast, and yet won't heat the kitchen. How is it done? The flame is controlled in turquoise-blue enamel chimneys, and directed against the bottom of pot, pan, kettle or oven, and only there. The flame operates exactly where it is needed—and nowhere else. With this stove your kitchen is cool.

The nickel finish with the bright blue of the chimneys makes the stove ornamental and attractive. Made with 1, 2 and 3 burners; the 2 and 3-burner stoves can be had with or without Cabinet. Every dealer everywhere; if not at yours, write for Descriptive Circular to the nearest agency of the

Standard Oil Company
(Incorporated)

LIKE PURE FRUITS BOTTLED UP
GUARANTEED UNDER NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW
SERIAL NUMBER 1510
BAKER'S EXTRACT COMPANY SPRINGFIELD, MASS. AND PORTLAND, ME.

BAKER'S EXTRACTS

Be sure you get this package

For FABRIC DYEING, PAINTING, CREAM, CUSTARD, WATER ICE, COTTON CANDY, ETC.
BAKER'S EXTRACT COMPANY SPRINGFIELD, MASS. AND PORTLAND, ME.

Solid Mahogany



This 24-inch Colonial Table is made entirely of solid mahogany, no veneer being used. The wood is handsomely finished dull.

PRICE \$9.00 Value \$15.00

Much less than the prevailing price of a veneered table.

Tables for Every Room in the House.

Morris & Butler
97 Summer Street, Boston

Send "Domes of Silence" Sample
Set of 4
The Invisible Castor Without WHEELS.

They give easy movement*
to massive furniture—absolutely noiseless, guaranteed
for life. They won't slip
out or mar hardwood—slip
easily over the edge of a rug.

"DOMES OF SILENCE"

We do not accept substitutes. Specify "Domes of Silence". Sold at Hardware, Housefurnishing, Furniture and Department Stores. If no local dealer has them order direct.

HENRY W. PEABODY & CO., 17 State St., New York

FASHIONS AND

Checked Costumes for Girls and Boys

CHILDREN'S checked costumes are meeting great favor this season. Not only are the girls being gowned in smart little tailored suits of shepherd checks, but the small boys are wearing natty sailor suits of the same fabric.

Fashion seldom takes economy into her account, but in the present instance of checked materials for children's costumes she has unwittingly achieved this point, and for good wearing qualities every mother in the land will give the palm to checkerboard effects.

The modish little suit for a girl of 10 or 12 is of green and white check serge, which is rather more unusual, as far as the color scheme is concerned, than the many other combinations. The skirt is made with groups of three plaited alternating with plain panels the same width as the plait. The coat is of the present fashionable length—that is, reaching a trifle above the knee line. It is semi-fitting and fastened with imitation jade buttons. Drawn work collar and cuffs of cream colored scrim make a becoming finish for this neat little jacket.

A word in passing about coat lengths. They vary in the small girl's model, just as they do in those of the bigger girls.

The New Parisian Purse

A beautiful purse, just imported from Paris, is made of pearl colored glazed leather, lined with watered silk, with a very unostentatious gold clasp. It is simple enough, and quite demure outwardly, but its interior contains unusual treasures for so unsuspecting an exterior. Besides the usual compartments for change, bills and visiting cards, there is fitted neatly under a gray leather flap a small mirror. In a compartment next to this is a beautiful little cut glass and silver mounted vinaigrette, and in the corresponding compartment a powder box with a little puff. In the other side of the wonderful little purse is another compartment containing a small pair of chased silver opera glasses mounted in mother-of-pearl, and last, but most surprising of all, because it is so carefully hidden in the uppermost fold of the purse, is an exquisite tiny fan of ivory and spangled gauze. Never have so many vanities been gathered together so neatly and compactly to delight a lady's heart inside of one little insignificant and inconspicuous flat gray purse not six inches square. It can truly be called the min-in-little purse.—Toledo Times.

Fans of sandalwood and painted silk are among the smart showings, and amber and tortoise shell are used in some of the most expensive designs.

Girls Taught Floriculture

Window and house gardening are being taught the girls in the domestic science department of the agricultural college with the view of making the homes of Kansas, in the next generation, more beautiful than they are at present, says a Kansas agricultural college bulletin.

This work is carried on by the horticultural department and is of a very practical nature. Next year one section of the new greenhouse, 100x25 feet, will be given over entirely to this kind of work.

This space will accommodate 80 girls, each of whom will be assigned five feet of bench and she must assume the responsibility of all the work done upon the bench, such as planting, cutting, transplanting, etc.

Besides this practical work there will be instruction along the general lines of floriculture, including the effects of water, light, fertilization, etc.

Commercial horticulture is also taught as an elective, taking up especially violets, carnations, roses, etc. This course is such that it will equip young ladies so that they may undertake floriculture as a business.

Serge for Little Girls

As a practical material to bridge over the period between spring and summer, serge in its fine weaves comes to the rescue of puzzled mothers. Probably blue serge is the one that admits of varied treatment and of almost general success. It is certainly capable of the plain simply arranged frock, with the box pleats held in by the broad patent leather belts that are eminently childish.

It is undoubtedly charming when worn with white collar and cuffs that are detachable, and then again blue serge can be touched up with spotted foulard or broderie Anglaise in the form of sailor collar and cuffs.

Gilt or silver buttons of small sizes are effective on blue serge, and if you decide to use this means of decoration, combine the buttons with simulated buttonholes of round cording.

The washable feature of serge is commendable to mothers who consider the cleanliness of their little girls' dresses, and for this reason the comingness of simplicity is doubly valuable.

For gala days a white serge is advised, holding its own among the materials that cost more and look less attractive in the general makeup.—Exchange.

Boiling White Fabrics

When boiling articles of cambric or other white fabrics slightly blue the water in the boiler and add to the last rinsing water one ounce of borax. This process keeps the articles a nice white.

A Home-Made Belt

A home-made belt to be worn with a tan skirt is made of tan horsehair, the basket woven fabric and outlined with narrow soutache braid. Tendrils of braid make the front ornament, which is studded with pale coral beads, making a belt buckle unnecessary.

Note on Needlework

When a bias edge is to be sewed to a straight edge, put the bias edge underneath and the danger of stretching will be lessened.

NEW SUMMER FROCKS



TWO SEMI-PRINCESSE STYLE DRESSES.

SUMMER frocks made in semi-princess style are both dainty and long sleeves as liked and the little yoke collar can be omitted and the sleeves made still shorter if a more dressy frock be wanted. White marquisette is the material shown and the trimming is imitation Irish crochet. Muslins are much liked and very charming this season, however, and the model suits the pretty flowered and figured ones as well as it does white.

The pattern (6587) is cut in sizes for girls of 14 and 16 years of age. The pattern can be obtained at any May Manton agency. The one on the left is No. 6619 and the one on the right is No. 6587.

Curls Used for Hair Dress

The turban coiffure is no longer in vogue, the most approved mode now being to arrange the hair in curls or twists on the crown of the head.

Candy Tong for Hullers

Use the ordinary tongs that come with boxes of candy for plucking the hulls from strawberries.

Paraffin Aids Blacking

A few drops of paraffin added to the shoe blacking will impart a good polish to shoes, even though they are damp. It also acts as a preservative to the leather.

Taste in Trimming

When trimming the figured materials of the season, even in simple tub dresses, do not be beguiled into using figured embroidery or lace upon the woven or printed figured surfaces.

Remember, always, that striped or plain surfaces will best decorate the figured background. Bold motifs of lace may sometimes be used to good effect upon a small set figure, but the overlapping process usually means little else than an excess, which is never good.

Trimming should decorate, should adorn, otherwise it is of no value; and to best adorn the figured surface will require the discretion of the maker and the eye of an artist.

A Handy Sewing Rug

For those who sew, but who have no sewing room, there is a plan by which the sewer can save the time and labor that she formerly spent in tidying up the room after she had finished each night.

Buy five yards of denim and cut it into two pieces. Join these together so as to form a square and then hem the raw edges. Lay this square on the floor and set the machine on it.

All threads, scraps and ravelings can be dropped on this and when the sewer has finished for the day the rug can be picked up and the waste easily gathered.

Scrub Jug Handles

All cups and jugs should occasionally be scrubbed round the handles with a well-soaped brush.

Care of Umbrella

Let the umbrella down and stand it on the handle after use that it may dry from the edge of the frame and the cover dry uniformly.

When placed with the handle upward as it frequently is, the water runs to the top of the umbrella, and the moisture is there retained in the silk or fabric causing it to soon rot.

Ordinarily the top of an umbrella wears out sooner than any other part of it, and in the majority of cases is thus accounted for.

A silk umbrella is much injured by being left open to dry; the silk becomes stretched and stiff, and will soon split if thus cared for.

When not in use let the folds hang loose, not fastened down. The creases are less apt to split from such usage.

She Disliked DUSTING

She disliked it until she got a HOWARD DUSTLESS DUSTER, and then she "didn't mind it a bit," because every article of furniture could be wiped specklessly clean in no time, and not a particle of dust was set afloat in the air to settle somewhere else. Her Dustless Duster holds the dust as soon as it touches it. Wouldn't you like a duster like this? You can get a full size duster by mail for 25c, or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to Soak."

HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.

164-C Federal Street Boston, Mass.

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

If you want a FREE SAMPLE of our wonderful Dustless Duster (small size) clip out the above coupon and mail it today.

Howard

25c

Reg. U. S. Patent Office

THE HOUSEHOLD

Proper Way to Dust and Sweep

THE proper way to dust is to have cheese-cloth dust rags in sufficient quantities so they may only be used once and then put into the wash. These cloths should not be used dry, but dampened slightly. The moisture will cause all the particles of dust to cling to the rag. The dust cloth should never be made wet enough to cause a "blow" to come upon the rarest mahogany, but merely made moist.

Carpets and rugs should be swept with a sweeper and not with a hard broom. Bare floors should be swept with a soft broom or wiped with a moist cloth. Dry cloths, brushes and feather dusters particularly only stir up the dust. When a room is swept the windows should be open from the top and kept closed at the bottom. Windows open at the top let the air out, but when opened at the bottom the air blows in and therefore causes the dust that has been raised to blow farther into the house instead of out of it.

To sweep a room is little, but to get it ready for sweeping takes some time.

Each upholstered piece of furniture should be carefully brushed and plain polished surfaces wiped and moved out of the room.

A paint brush is excellent to remove the dust, that will lodge in carved parts, or a very tiny brush or a wooden skewer can be used.

If there are moldings at the top of the wall use a long handled brush if it is perfectly clean. If it is not, tie a duster over it. Brush the ceilings and walls in the same way.

Dainty Embroidery

The girl who desires hand-worked garments open, lace stitch is familiar from the needle, says the Montreal Star. Probably because such is less well known than any of the decorative draw threads and hemstitch if open can be had in half the time by substituting no longer than hemstitching.

Nainsook can be utilized for underwear, the heavy needle through the delicate threads

needle, a tapestry needle No. 16, or a crewel enough woven so the threads separate with the combination of the very large needle of large hole, while the fine thread sews up so

even drawn tight as in hemstitching. In the fraying. The stitches are taken to describe at each of the four corners, while the on the square.

just as in hemstitching. The simplest can a sort of diagram for practise. On an old sixteen of an inch apart, the two lines separate now mark the figures 1, 3, 5, 7. Opposite

it in the eye to keep it from slipping. Take these points. Repeat the stitch twice; on 1 to 4. Make the stitch from 2 to 4; repeat 3 hole. Take the stitch from 3 to 4; repeat to the left of the first group.

To make the next square, omitting the tying stitched from 5 to 3, come out at 6; two in 5 to 6, coming out at 7. Repeat until the

sometimes be necessary to put an extra hole evenly spaced. In actual working it is not practise makes distances by eye. Keep the effect is gained by having the needle huge in

fagoting) is gained by proceeding as directed bringing the thread out from 2 to 3 drop it to applied with Bermuda fagoting. Cut the edges an eighth of an inch, and place in the outline with a pencil. Cut away the linen the edge under. Baste the insert in the open-on insert to material.

by bowknots, wreaths, scrolls, festoons in embroidery or kismet stitch it gives a delicate

Independent Women

In this era of independence and progress it is observed that the number of women who design, or at least superintend, the making of their own gowns, bonnets, wraps, etc., according to their own particular style and taste, governed, of course, by a degree by prevailing modes, is no doubt today many, much larger than it ever was since fashion ruled the people. This is certainly, one of the bearing tokens of wider culture in a good sense of the term, and a finer appreciation of what is becoming in individual cases, leaving current rules and set degrees of fashion to be utilized or not, to be adopted or discarded when and where it is deemed proper and best.

The ridicule and opposition from those who unerringly follow wherever fashion leads seems rather to stimulate than dampen the courage and daring of women who in matters of dress dare to be independent and free and are inflexibly bent on being so. With these, except in instances of the extreme gowning of women of erratic ideas, the natural lines of grace and beauty are preserved without doing any violence to really good taste, while at the same time their attire serves as a protest most decided against many of the vulgar ugly fashions of the period.—Exchange.

How to Keep Your Shirtwaist Trim

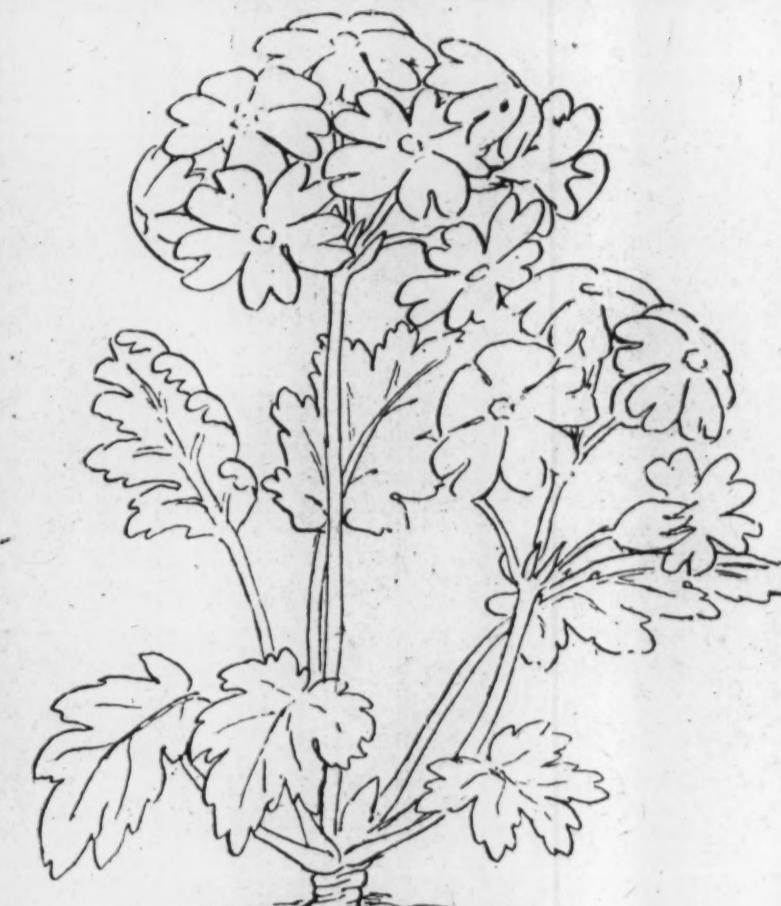
It is safe to say that not one woman in ten knows how to adjust a shirtwaist. It is the garment which should be donned next after the underwaist or combination. Use a small, strong elastic, with hook and eye as fastener.

This should be tightly drawn, the shirtwaist properly adjusted, and petticoats put on, with no gathers or fulness at the tops. Pin through the petticoat, elastic and shirtwaist on each side of the back center. This holds the garments firmly. Next arrange the dress skirt.

By using two large safety pins beneath you may use a smaller one on the dress skirt, and will not creep from beneath the belt. Place it in the center back. If the belt is to be pinned, pin it at one end, draw the other firmly around and adjust with ornamental pins.

A waist so arranged is not going to creep up the back or sides.

THE CHINESE PRIMULA



SKETCH OF TCHANG PLANT IN KEW GARDENS, LONDON.

Arrangements for the Summer House

Charming effects in summer house furnishings can be made from plain colored linens, if a woman can hemstitch, says Caroline Wentworth in the Chicago Inter Ocean.

The wood is maple, oiled, and the wainscoting extends to within four feet of the ceiling, which has maple beams stained a dark brown. There is a wide, high fireplace in gray brick, and the mantel shelf is long but only five inches wide.

A door leading into the wide living room has a brass latch instead of a knob, and the upper part is yellow agate glass that lets in plenty of light.

At the windows hang short draperies of linen, the same yellow as is shown in the glass. A short valance joins the side hangings. On the table is a cover of plain Alice blue linen, hemstitched, and in the center stands a lamp, the base of which is a large blue jar. As the room is lighted entirely by lamps, this remains always in the table center. Flowers in small cream colored pottery jars flank it on all four corners. The blue cover is used for luncheon and breakfast.

The same house has a curving staircase, there being a paneled wall on one side, and instead of the conventional handrail, a cable such as is used on board ship, is stretched tightly through brass rings fastened into the panels. A knot at the end finishes it in nautical fashion.

LONDON—At this season of the year there is no flower more valued for conservatory and window decoration than the Chinese primulas. The ease with which masses of their fresh pink and mauve flowers can be produced has made them universal favorites. Their rise into popularity has been remarkably rapid. There are plenty of people who can look back to the time when such flowers had neither been seen nor heard of outside of China. Their seeds were first sent to England from native gardens at Canton, China, and proved to belong to two varieties not very different in appearance from some of the usual forms in cultivation at the present day.

From these, and subsequent consignments, all our European and American garden stock was raised, but, as is often the case, the wild plant from which they were originally derived was undiscovered until a considerable number of years later.

"Dr. Henry, formerly in the Chinese customs service, tells us that only two primulas are recognized in Chinese native writings, one Pao-Ch'un or the Herald of Spring, and the other Tsang Pao-Ch'un or the Tibetan primula. Neither of these can be certainly identified with our garden plant.

When Dr. Henry was living at Tchang on the Yangtze river he took the opportunity of making a collection of all the wild flowers in the neighborhood, and especially in the celebrated gorges above the town, and in the beautiful ravines the town, and in the beautiful ravines which run up from them into the mountains. One of the first things to attract his attention was a mass of pink-flowered

primula growing along a ledge of bare rock near the river, and further inspection showed that similar ledges all over the gorges were gay with the same color. Even later in the year when no longer in bloom the presence of the species was at once perceived on entering a ravine where it grew by the characteristic scent of the leaves.

Over the few miles of limestone country known as the Tchang gorges it is abundant, but the most diligent searching has failed to reveal it elsewhere. Most botanists are agreed in considering it to be the wild form of our garden Chinese primula, though it differs in some particulars. The accompanying sketch from a picture of the Tchang plant raised in Kew Gardens shows the great similarity to the latter and at the same time exhibits differences which will be at once obvious to gardeners, such as the perennial rootstock and the ovoid calyx.

It is assumed that some Chinese traveler with a taste for gardening brought plants or seeds of it home with him in early times, after a visit to the celebrated gorges, and that it thus came to be cultivated in different forms by the Chinese gardeners in various parts of the empire. But it is only since its introduction to the western world that its cultivation has reached so enormous a scale that, collectively, it may be said to rival the glory of the Tchang gorges.

Handy Things for Pantry

Cover the shelves with white oil-cloth; they are so much more easily kept clean.

Keep dry supplies in glass preserve jars, labeled.

Keep hand sewing implements at hand for dressing fowls—strong cotton, thimble, tape, twine, needle and scissors.

Keep a roll of cheesecloth for bags and strainers.

Cotton cloth for pudding and dumpling bags will be needed; also bands for binding the beef roast.

A big apron, basin of water, and towels in plenty are essentials.

Some Tried Recipes.

POTTED LOBSTER.

Take out the meat as whole as you can, split the tail and remove the gut; if the inside is not watery add that, season with mace, white pepper, salt and

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.



6667—Accordion Plaited Blouse.
32 to 40 bust.

Accordion plaited blouses and gowns are being much worn this season, and they are very pretty made from the various thin materials of the season. This one can be made either with the round or high neck and is finished with an exceptionally attractive shaped yoke or trimming portion at the neck edge. In the illustration it is made of chiffon cloth and the trimming portion is of taffeta braid with a son-tache, while the tucker at the neck and the undersleeves are of lace. French foulards are much liked used in this way; however, the various silk and cotton mousselines, the voiles and marquises and various similar thinner materials are well suited to the design.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 5½ yards 21 or 24, 4½ yards 32, 3 yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of all-over lace for tucker and undersleeves, ¼ yard of silk for trimming; or ½ yard of all-over lace when yoke and collar are used.

The pattern (No. 6667) may be had in sizes from 32 to 40 inches bust measure, and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SOME TRIED RECIPES.

POTTED LOBSTER.

Take out the meat as whole as you can, split the tail and remove the gut; if the inside is not watery add that, season with mace, white pepper, salt and

POTATOES A LA MARYLAND.

Pare 6 potatoes and cut in thin slices. Lay in cold water for 18 minutes. Drain and put in a stewpan with milk enough to cover; put on lid and simmer slowly until the potatoes are perfectly tender, but not broken. Add a tablespoonful of butter, salt and a teaspoonful of finely minced parsley. Serve in heated dish. If necessary the milk may be thickened by rubbing a level teaspoonful of flour in the tablespoonful butter before adding to the potatoes.

Cambridge Rugs

Woven by the
Mass. Commission for the Blind

Torrey, Bright & Capen Co.

850 Washington Street

In addition to our stock of these Rugs
orders for special color schemes and
sizes can be executed promptly.

Bronze Lace for Hats
Bronze lace is being used for trimming on hats as well as gowns.

Cleaning Copper Kettle
To clean a copper kettle, rub it with powdered bath brick and paraffin and polish with dry brick dust or whiting.

Tiny Bows on Gowns
Tiny bows cut from bias bands of silk are being used for trimming.

Dart's

TRADE MARK

Pulverized

Peas and Beans

BY OUR PROCESS of removing the tough, fibrous skins from the kernels of the Pea and Bean, then pulverizing them you are enabled to make a delicious soup in 30 minutes, whereas with the whole Pea and Bean and by the old way, it takes from six to twenty-four hours--even more.

BY OUR PROCESS you can make soup economically, quickly and save fuel and time.

BY OUR PROCESS the handling, picking over, soaking, boiling, and the heat of the kitchen is eliminated.

FIVE KINDS
GREEN PEA, YELLOW PEA,
WHITE BEAN
LENTIL, BLACK TURTLE BEAN

SEND US \$1.00
And we will ship you, prepaid, five full packages, one each of the above kinds.

DART CEREAL CO., 105 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

Are Food--Not Just Filling

A CRACKER FOR EVERY OCCASION

ORIGINAL WAFFER	(Water Cracker, not hard.) TOASTERETTE (For Soups and Salads)
GRAHAM BUTTER	(Unsweetened, but has sweet wheat taste.) BUTTER as you eat it (Butter as you eat it)
OATMEAL BARLEY	(Shortened Crackers) OATMEAL (Tastes of the Oatmeal.) BARLEY (Nutritious.)
BABY CHOCOLATE	(Desserts and Lunches.) BABY (Teething Biscuit.) CO-EDS (Chocolate-coated Educator Wafers.) ALMONETTE (Rich and Delicious.) Your grocer sells them; if he does not, tell us his name.

Johnson Educator Food Co.

215-218 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK.

PROVIDENCE.

OSGOOD'S ADJUSTABLE SKIRT HANGER

Adjusts itself to proper size and keeps the garment in perfect shape. The only practical hanger made. Folds up, easily carried in pocket or handbag. Send for sample (nickel plated), 25c prepaid.

OSGOOD SALES CO., Manufacturers.

90 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

Agents Wanted.

Castle Brand Cream Olive Oil

Is "Virgin Oil" or oil exuded under natural conditions from ripe olives. It is not "pressed oil." Used once it becomes the criterion by which all other oils are judged. Why not use it yourself--the best.

If your grocer will not supply you, write direct to us and we will ship you, express prepaid, east of the Mississippi, at the following prices:

1 Qt. 1.00 ½ Gal. 1.85 1 Gal. 3.25

THE W. A. CASTLE CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

4-Room Cottage

16x20 FEET, STRONGLY BUILT.

\$540.00

Freight paid East of Mississippi River.
If you like out-door life investigate our plan of supplying you with a neat, strongly constructed, portable house to suit your requirements. Take it to the woods, hills, or plains and be comfortably housed all summer.

Springfield Portable Houses are built on architecturally true-lines. Stand the house perfectly. Guaranteed for 10 years.

Send for illustrated book.

SPRINGFIELD PORTABLE HOUSE CO., Springfield, Mass.

Stocks Are Heavy and Quiet, Closing Without Feature

OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING PROFITS IS VERY LIMITED

Fluctuations in Wall Street
Are Small and Neither
Bulls Nor Bears Are Inclined to Heavy Trading.

UNITED FRUIT UP

The New York stock market has been very unsatisfactory to both the bull and bear operators for the past week. Fluctuations are so insignificant as to yield but scalping profits, and transactions are of small volume. The trading today appeared to be entirely professional. The tone was heavy for the most part and there was scarcely a feature worth noting during the early hours of the session.

Even the specialties, the favorites of Wall street traders, were left pretty much to themselves and the average man had a difficult time guessing which way the market was likely to move next. That there is still a very large short interest is generally believed. It likewise is understood that if the big interests desire an advance the shorts would be forced to cover in a hurry. Hence the bears hesitate to attack the market, and the bulls do not seem ready for an advance. The sagging tendency, consequently, is attributed to the lack of support.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was less prominent than it has been for some days. Although reports concerning the property today were bullish, the stock declined a good fraction after opening off 1/4 at 81. May earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit for the first half of the month have made a much better showing than in April, which was one of the poorest months in the last 10. For the first 15 days of May gross has averaged to increase daily \$4000, which compares with an April gain of but \$2500 per day. During the next two weeks Brooklyn Rapid Transit May earnings are expected to come very close to the March gain of \$4500 per day. The reason popularly accepted for the increase in the Brooklyn Rapid Transit dividend rate to 6 per cent was that it was a move to help financing.

There is another side to the dividend question and it is this. Brooklyn Rapid Transit directors are understood to have come to the decision that it is as good policy to pay out three quarters of net profits in dividends as it is to turn half or all of net back into the property as has been done consistently for seven years. It is argued that the road gets no more credit from the public which ever course is pursued and that the division of 70 per cent of net with share holders invites no more public criticism than the paying out of 40 per cent or 50 per cent. More than that it is argued that the road has now established its maintenance standard at 15 per cent of gross and that through this operation alone \$800,000 more is being expended upon up-keep of property than was the case eight years ago.

Union Pacific opened off 1/4 at 182 1/2 and sagged off a good fraction. U. S. Steel opened off 1/4 at 82 1/2 and sold down around 82. Chesapeake & Ohio opened unchanged at 86 1/2, improved to 86 1/2 and then lost the fraction.

United Fruit was about the strongest stock on the local market, which otherwise was very dull and quiet. It opened up 1/4 at 185 1/2 and advanced fractionally. Arizona Commercial was heavy. It opened off 1/4 at 15 and eased off further during the session. Isle Royale was in less demand than yesterday. It opened off 1/4 at 21 1/2 and receded further during the early sales.

Both markets became extremely quiet during the afternoon. In New York, Interborough Metropolitan declined from 53 1/4 to 54. In Boston, United Fruit was conspicuously strong. It sold up to 193 1/4, a gain of over 7 points over the opening. Massachusetts Gas also was prominent. It rose to 84 1/2 after opening at 82 1/2.

Weather Predictions

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTION FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Probably showers this afternoon or tonight; Thursday fair; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for Connecticut and western Massachusetts: Thursday fair; moderate to brisk southwest winds.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.

S. a. m. 62 1/2 12 noon 66
2 p. m. 63 1/2 66
Average temperature yesterday, 63 1/2.

IN OTHER CITIES.

NEW YORK CURB.
Montreal 48 New Orleans 72
Nantucket 55 St. Louis 52
New York 56 St. Paul 54
Washington 58 St. Paul 54
Atlanta 58 Bismarck 48
Savannah 70 Denver 54
Jacksonville 70 Kansas City 54
San Francisco 62 Portland, Ore. 50

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 4:20 Moon sets 2:29 a.m.
Sun sets 7:02 High water 8:07 a.m.; 8:33 p.m. Oil 629@630.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks today:

	Last	Open.	High.	Low.	Sale.
Am Can pf...	73 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Am Car & Foun...	61 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Am Can...	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am Cotton Oil...	63	63	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Iron...	25 1/2	25	25	25	25
Am Locomotive...	48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Steel & Re...	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Tel & Tel...	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Am Woolen...	35	35	35	35	35
Am Woolen pf...	100	100	100	100	100
Anaconda...	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ann Arbor pf...	70	70	70	70	70
Athens...	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio...	111	111 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Battonas...	23	23	23	23	23
Brooklyn Rail Tr...	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Brunswick & C I Co...	11	11	11	11	11
Canadian Pacific...	193 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2	192 1/2
Central Leather...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cheapeake & Ohio...	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Chl & Glw (n.)...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Col Fuel & Iron...	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Consol Gas...	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Corn Products...	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Corn Products pf...	76 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Den & Rio Grande...	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Erie...	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Erie 1st pf...	46	46	46	46	46
Gt Northern pf...	135	135	134 1/2	135	135
Gt Northern Ore eft...	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Illinois Central...	135	135	135	135	135
Interboro-Met...	20 1/2	20	20	20	20
Interboro-Met pf...	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Harvester...	57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Mar. Marine...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int Paper...	12 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Int Paper pf...	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Int Pump...	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Int. Central...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kansas City So...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Kan City So pf...	34	34	34	34	34
Kansas & Texas...	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Laclede Steel...	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Louis & Nash...	146	146	146	146	146
Manhattan...	135	135	135	135	135
Missouri Pacific...	70	70 1/2	70	70 1/2	70
Nat Biscuit Co...	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Nat Lead pf...	109	109	109	109	109
Nevada Cos. Corp...	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. R. of Mex 1st pf...	67	67	67	67	67
N. R. of Mex 2d pf...	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
N. Y. C. & St. L...	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
N. Y. C. & St. L...	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Northern Pacific...	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Ontario & Western...	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Pacific Mail...	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Pennsylvania...	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Philadelphia Co...	97	97	97	97	97
Pittsburg Coal...	19	19	19	19	19
Pressed Steel Car...	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Railway St Spring...	40	40	40	40	40
Reading...	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Reading 2d pf...	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Republic Steel...	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Rock Island...	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Southern Pacific...	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Southern Railway...	26	26	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
S. L. Southwestern...	31	31	31	31	31
S. L. S. F. 2d pf...	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
S. Paul...	138 1/2	138 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
S. St. L. & W...	156 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
St. Louis & San...	64	64	64	64	64
Union Pacific pf...	182 1/2	182 1/2	181 1/2	182 1/2	182 1/2
United Ry Inv Co...	34	34	34	34	34
U. S. Rubber...	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
U. S. Steel...	82	82	82	82	82
U. S. Steel pf...	118	118	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper...	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Va-Caro Chemical...	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Walash pf...	21	21	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Walash pf...	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Western Union...	68	68	68	68	68

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Sale.

<tbl_r cells="5" ix="4" maxcspan

Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

WOOL MARKET EXHIBITS LESS ANIMATION THAN YEAR AGO

Shearing Now at Its Height and Domestic Clip This Season Is Estimated at Three Hundred Twenty-Five Million Pounds—Consignment Plan Adopted.

There is little animation to the wool market in the East and less actual buying of supplies is under way at primary points West than has taken place in corresponding periods of previous years for a long time.

Shearing is at its height, however, throughout the states where the great flocks of sheep are kept. It is estimated that upward of 325,000,000 pounds of domestic wool will be clipped this season.

The bulk of the supply comes out of the Northwest annually. Out of a total of more than 57,000,000 sheep owned in the whole country, fully 60 per cent are in the far West. Each state west of the Mississippi valley has more than 1,000,000 sheep.

Montana there are about 60,000,000, New Mexico has 5,000,000, Wyoming 7,500,000, Oregon and California about 3,000,000 each. Utah, Nevada, Idaho and the Dakotas are also large producers. The average weight of the fleeces last year was 6.8 pounds. Probably this year the weight will be about the same.

The work has been greatly simplified and made less expensive in recent years. Clipping by machines has supplanted the old hand system and there are large shearing sheds where the interesting process is carried on. Operators provide the shearing places and charge the owners 12@15 cents a head for shearing and baling the wool.

With negotiations producing little result at shearing points, the growers are adopting the consignment plan to a large extent for disposal of their clips this summer to employ 5000 men.

The Long Island Railroad will increase commutation rates to the new Pennsylvania terminal 95 cents a month over the rates now charged to Thirty-fourth street.

Out of respect to the memory of the late King Edward the Chicago Board of Trade will not open for business Friday, May 20, until 11 o'clock Chicago time.

Vice-President Place of the New York Central has advised the public service commission that the new Grand-Central terminal will be connected with all subways and rapid transit lines in Forty-second street.

All special franchise tax cases in the borough of Manhattan, except those of Manhattan Elevated and New York Central, have been settled, and nearly \$20,000,000 has either been actually paid or is about to be paid into the city treasury.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The governing committee of the Boston curb have voted not to open the exchange Friday, May 20, until 12 o'clock noon.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has purchased 100 acres in Schenectady, N.Y., and will build a plant there this summer to employ 5000 men.

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DIAMOND MATCH PROFITS SMALL

CHICAGO—The sales of the Diamond Match Company in the first four months of the current fiscal year ended April 30 are said to have been somewhat in excess of those for the corresponding period of the preceding year, but there was little difference in the net profits by similar comparison.

This reflects continuation of competition and the narrow margin of profit mentioned by President Stettinius at the annual meeting held early in the month.

SHIPPING NEWS

The United Fruit Company's steamer San Jose, Captain Tiedemann, which sailed Tuesday night for New York, made a new record for discharging fruit here. She began unloading Tuesday morning and in less than 12 hours had landed over 40,000 bunches of bananas.

A cable received here today announced the arrival of the White Star liner Canopic, Captain Carter, from Boston to Genoa, at Naples noon Tuesday. Most of the Boston passengers disembarked there.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrivals.
Str Kershaw from Liverpool, 90

cts berries, 650 cts cabbage, 30 cts

peas, 120 cts beets, 325 lbs peanuts.

Str Onondaga from Jacksonville

brought 20 cts egg plant, 5 cts cu-

mbers, 10 lbs grape fruit, 16 lbs or-

anges, 78 cts tomatoes, 56 cts squash.

Str J H Whitney from New York

brought 10 lbs beans, 10 lbs potatoes,

10 lbs onions, 75 lbs grape fruit, 14 lbs

onions, 44 lbs dates, 336 cts pine-

apples.

The Norfolk str due here tomorrow

has 35 cts berries, 1200 cts cabbage,

170 cts peas, 25 cts cucumbers, 130 cts

beets, 550 lbs peanuts.

Sailed.
Steamer Espara from Port Lligo for

Boston to bananas for United Fruit

Co. Due Tuesday, May 24.

Boston Receipts.
Apples 50 bbls, cranberries 39 bbls,

strawberries 6990 cts, Florida oranges

16 lbs, California oranges 6387 lbs, lemons

14 lbs, pineapples 1132 cts, raisins

1000 lbs, dates 44 lbs, peanuts 360 lbs,

potatoes 7290 bushels, sweet potatoes 10

bls, onions 2218 bushels.

Fruit Sale Tuesday.

Cali navel \$1.05@1.05 hif, Cali bloods

\$2.20@3.05 bx, \$1.15@1.65 hif, Cali

seedlings \$1.70@2.85 bx, also sold Fri-

day ex Str Romania as follows: Palermo

lemons \$1.45@3.25 bx, 75c@\$1.20 hif

bx, Maiori lemons \$1.75@4.10 bx, Sor-

rento lemons \$2.40@4.35 bx, \$1.25@1.75

bx, Sorrento oranges \$2.10@3.10 bx,

\$1.10@1.75 hif bx.

New York Fruit News.

Sale Tuesday—Twenty-four cars Cali

oranges. Market was higher, about 10@

12. There was a good demand and an active sale throughout. There were about

1000 cts berries, 1200 cts cabbage, 170 cts

peas, 130 cts beets, 325 lbs peanuts.

Sailed.
Str Nicholas Cuneo (Nor), Sama,

Cuba; Admiral Farragut, Port Antonio,

Porto Rico; tug Nottingham, Port Johnson,

tow bgs Wilkesbarre and C RR of NJ

(both from Salem) and 11; schs S A

Fownes (Br), Dorchester, N B; Edward H

Cole, Norfolk; Sarah & Lucy, New

York; str Massachusetts nautical train-

ing ship Ranger, for Provincetown; How-

ard; Baltimore via Newport News; H F

Dimick, New York; Marienfels (Ger),

tug Catawissa, Philadelphia tow bgs

Brookside, Mingo and Manheim, latter

from Lynn; schs Mary Augusta, Castine,

Me; Portland Packet, Bangor, by John

S. Emery & Co.

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THE LIBRARY ALCOVE

By SAM WALTER FOSS.

LIBRARIANS are often asked if the American classic authors are holding their own. Have they achieved a permanent place in literature or are they destined to pass into comparative oblivion?

This is a question, of course, that no librarian, or any one else, can answer with certainty for at least a hundred years. An author's popularity has a lunar way of waxing and waning. Even Shakespeare lapsed into considerable obscurity for a half-century, and his fame has passed through a series of many fluctuations during the past 250 years. It is difficult to tell, at any given time, whether an author's status is permanently established or not.

But concerning the authors who came forward in the first 50 years of the nineteenth century a fair tentative appraisal, perhaps, may now be made.

Washington Irving's fame does not stand the bombardment of time. If the depth of his thought were commensurate with the flowing lucidity of his style he would have a much longer tenure of renown.

Bryant is not now a poet who is widely read. But he was a poet with no flamboyance; and some of the sincere effusions of his frugal muse readers who love sincerity will not soon forget. He reduced his thought to its lowest terms and said it plainly. This is a literary achievement that ought not to be forgotten.

Poe's literary dimensions seem to loom larger as he withdraws into the distance. There was a good deal of literary charlatany in Poe. But, although we see through the affectations of his humbuggery, we cannot ignore the reality of his genius. But this genius of his is akin to the optimistic genius of America. America loves daylight and work. She loved the night and phantoms. He is better appreciated abroad than at home but nevertheless America recognizes him among her greatest sons.

It is the fashion in literary circles to deplore Longfellow, although he still continues the most popular of all poets. Whittier's poems and Longfellow's are more called for from American public libraries than the poems of any other authors. It is possible that Whittier is not supremely great, or Longfellow as deep as the sea. But the sweet responsiveness of these two poets, their clean and wholesome sentiment, their human touch endears them to the present generation as it endears them to the past generation; and it will be a wholesome

Arnold Voigt
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Copies of Stradivarius, Guarnerius,
Raffaelo Gagliano, Giovanni
Grancino, Sanctus Seraphino, Nicolaus Gagliano

The wonderful precision with which Mr. ARNOLD VOIGT has imitated, and practically improved upon, the VIOLINS made by the OLD MASTERS justifies the opinion of connoisseurs and those thoroughly acquainted with violin making, that he is one of the foremost makers in the world, and his individuality is so pronounced, and his own characteristics predominate to such an extent in his imitations that they become remarkably valuable, for the simple reason he eliminates and carefully overcomes defects which have been somewhat accentuated in many of the VIOLINS made by the most celebrated Italian Masters.

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\$100.00 each

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MONITORIALS

By Nixon Waterman

THE SEASON'S ATTRACTION.

Yes, Europe is having a "bully" time. With our T. L. but when He comes back home, those foreign shores Will seem so lonely then. Henceforth we need not go abroad To be right "in the swim."

But Europe may be coming here To get a sight of him.

It is the general opinion that it will still require careful engineering to get the President's railroad bill through on time.

WORDS OF WARNING.

Though with broken oars they are still afloat, The vaunting insurgents should be assured, That unless they shall cease to rock the boat Their party may all go overboard.

The tented show season is once more at hand, but it is doubtful if any of the file-leaders in his "Poets of America." But Taylor, conscientious and industrious artist though he was, is no longer read to any considerable extent. N. P. Willis is scarcely read at all; and it is hard to conceive that he was once the most popular of American authors. Thoreau, on the contrary, who once bought from his publishers nearly the entire edition of one of his books (because nobody else would buy them), has found a fit audience in two hemispheres, and an audience that is constantly growing larger. The Hermit of Walden is getting into good society.

Emerson, as he once said of another, has "packed his trunk for a long journey." His books are not taken out very much from the public libraries for the reason that no book of his can be read like a popular novel in an evening. It takes a life-time to read a book of Emerson—because a lifetime was put into it in the first place. His books are needed by Americans more today than ever; and it is a matter of regret that the educated youth of this country do not nourish themselves upon the thoughts of this great inspirer of men, this apostle of hope, this discerning and revealer of the goodness of the universe.

There is another who came late among the American immortals, and who for a long time was an unwelcome guest. But this rude interloper—Walt Whitman—though he comes late, is finding a growing welcome, and the cheers that greet him are now louder than the jeers. He is democracy incarnate—the Lincoln among poets—the voice through which material as well as spiritual America finds utterance. Whitman diffuses hope as naturally as a water lily diffuses fragrance. The world will be as slow in understanding him as it has been in understanding America; but when it does understand him it will find there is greatness in his message.

Thus the old authors fade away or loom larger, according to their worth. But the soil upon which genius is nourished never "runs out," and we look for larger and better crops as the successive seasons advance.

ADVERTISING.

Some say that this is the primal plan

That was meant for the male and the female human;

Tis hers to provide for the inner man

And his to provide for the outer woman.

It is the fashion in literary circles to deplore Longfellow, although he still continues the most popular of all poets. Whittier's poems and Longfellow's are more called for from American public libraries than the poems of any other authors. It is possible that Whittier is not supremely great, or Longfellow as deep as the sea. But the sweet responsiveness of these two poets, their clean and wholesome sentiment, their human touch endears them to the present generation as it endears them to the past generation; and it will be a wholesome

At the same time when house-cleaning and the furnishing of summer cottages and camps occupy the thoughts and activities of many housekeepers it will be of interest for them to know where house furnishings of reliable quality at moderate prices can be obtained.

Morris & Butler, 97 Summer street, have enjoyed a distinguished position as house furnishers for many years and they have made a specialty of metal bedsteads and bedding. Their prices have always been reasonable, but a recent purchase of the surplus stock of one of the leading manufacturers enables them at the present time to offer these goods at one quarter to one third less than the regular prices. In addition to this special sale the display of willow furniture and summer novelties is particularly attractive.

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RATES

One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

REAL ESTATE**REAL ESTATE****BUY THIS PRETTY HOME**

why pay rent when you can own an 8-room house, modern improvements, situated in Needing, convenient to church, schools and stores, 8 minutes from steam road and near to electric, for \$24950 \$100 down, balance in monthly payments of \$25.

J. B. LEWIS, 101 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

Since Jan. 1, 1909, I have made cash sales of \$92,062.58 in the .

Fisher Hill District, Brookline

from the land bought on that date. Others in a position to know say this is the largest sale from any one tract in this line. Well informed buyers have been quick to take advantage of the combination of high class locality, desirable neighbors, ease of access, and prices lower than market rates. Before Dec. 1, I wish to make further sales equal to the above sum. This opportunity is attractive to investors, high class builders and one to be seized by each person wishing to establish a home under exceptional conditions. REAL ESTATE MEN SAY THIS COMBINATION OF IDEAL CONDITIONS AND LOW PRICES CANNOT BE DUPLICATED TODAY. It will be difficult to equal it in the future. Large or small restricted lots at from 30c to 45c. A few at even less. Terms of payment to meet the convenience of buyers. The Fisher Hill district has been carefully developed with attractive single houses, many of them costing a large sum, which are occupied by their owners. This land, quiet, secluded, free from all objectionable features, is but from one to ten minutes from Beaconsfield station, 10 minutes from South Terminal and near Beacon Street electric at Deane Road. A RARE CHANCE FOR MEN WHO ACT QUICKLY. JOHN D. HARDY, 10 High St., junct. Summer, Boston.

CHARLES M. CONANT
Boston, Suburban and Seashore Real Estate
640-641-642 Old South Building. Phones : Main 4123
Camb. 1773

NORTH SHORE

Now is your time to secure a Summer Cottage at less than cost price. Your offer may be made once. Also 10 large house lots (10,000 ft. each), at 15 cents per foot.

WINTHROP

Cottages to rent and for sale.

SOUTH SHORE

Elegant home sites on Quincy bay. Here is an opportunity to secure an all-the-year-round home, either 12 miles from South Station, at bargain prices. May we show them to you by appointment?

FARMS

All kinds, prices and sizes—Everywhere.

Backus Gas Heaters

Open Fireplace and Steam Heater Combined

DOMESTIC AND ECONOMY

Originators of Elevated Ovens, Enamelled Doors, Ovens and Fans. See the visible Oven Burners.

Humphrey Gas Water Heaters

Instantaneous Auto-Thermal

Come and see our goods in operation.

Backus Heater Sales Co.

180 Summer St. Opp. So. Sta., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE**Modern House**

IN WALPOLE, MASS.

of 15 rooms, two bath, arranged for two families side by side, but can readily be arranged for one family. Large stable and carriage house 32x54. Orchard with abundant fruit trees and about 10 acres of land. Situated on one of the most beautifully shaded streets in Mass., 19 miles from Boston. Fine spring water on premises. House equipped with electric lights, town water and 10 miles convenient to town \$7500. This sum is about one-half of original cost. Terms reasonable. Immediate occupation can be given. Apply to owner, J. S. FEELY, 85 Main St., Boston.

WINCHESTER

FOR SALE—A new 10-room dwelling, modern improvements, h. w. heat, cellular cemented and plastered; granolithic walks; fine porches; 3 large apple trees that bore 15 lbs. last year; 5 minutes to steam cars; terms easy. Apply to H. A. TIRRELL, 6 Beacon st., room 212.

Investment Property

BACK BAY—Three-apartment brick and stone houses, first-class condition, fully leased, offered at assessed value by trustee to settle estate.

Train & Jennison

ROOM 1112 TREMONT BLDG.

YOUR ROOF

GRAVEL SLATE AND METAL ROOFING, SHEET METAL, WATER SKYLIGHTS, VENTILATORS, GUTTERS AND CONDUITS put up and repaired. ARTIFICIAL STONE WALKS, WATER TIGHT CELLS, ASPHALT FLOORS.

W. A. Murtfeldt Co.

161 Devonshire St., Room 1002.

WINCHESTER

AT WEDGEWOOD, commanding splendid view of the lakes, several attractive cement houses nearing completion. 2 and 3 story houses, 2000 ft. front, 100 ft. deep. For full particulars address the owner, L. V. NILES, No. 80 St. M. Main 5617.

Farms Throughout New England

\$300 to \$500—Circular free—a postal brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. LELAND, 113 Devonshire St.

APARTMENTS**CAMBRIDGE**

HOUSE—11 rooms and bath; all improvements; new steam heater; 5000 sq. ft. land; excellent neighborhood; \$11,800.

HOUSE—12 rooms and bath; substantial, but in need of repair; all 4000 sq. ft. land; excellent neighborhood; \$13,600.

HOUSE—16 rooms and bath; former professor's house; near college; 22,000 sq. ft. land; price \$22,500.

Many other houses for sale and to let. For any CAMBRIDGE REAL ESTATE apply to

ARTHUR R. HENDERSON

Abbot bldg., Harvard Square.

Tel. May 212

ROOFING and REPAIRS

An examination of your premises and estimate on work or repairs will be gladly furnished without charge.

SLATE, GRAVEL, COPPER & TIN ROOFING.

Conductor Spouts and Skylights repaired and renewed. Prompt attention given to all inquiries.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.

63 to 75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

Winthrop Houses For Sale

Washington Avenue house, with all improvements, view of harbor, near near Ingalls, nearly new. Beach cottage at Pt. Eight, near North Centre; Court Park house. Building lots in all sections.

FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 Bowdoin St., Boston.

WINCHESTER

AT WEDGEWOOD, commanding splendid view of the lakes, several attractive cement houses nearing completion. 2 and 3 story houses, 2000 ft. front, 100 ft. deep. For full particulars address the owner, L. V. NILES, No. 80 St. M. Main 5617.

BARGAIN—Most attractive house, 9 rooms and bath, modern improvements; 14,000 ft. land; fruits and shade trees; strawberries and other berries; concrete walks; 6 miles from Boston; near electric and steam cars; reasonable offer considered. Owner must sell at once. Address R. 500, Monitor Office.

A HOME FOR SALE.

Jamaica Plain, excellent neighborhood, good repair, 10-room house, near parkway, 2 minutes to electric, 8000 ft. land, fruit trees, piazza, favorable terms.

McLELLAN, 14 Canal St.

OFFICES TO LET—NEW YORK

NEW YORK OFFICE—Subtenant accommodated; piano, typewriter, telephone, etc.

PICTURES AND STUDIOS

PART OF MUSIC STUDIO to let for summer or next season; near Symphony hall; elevator service, electric lights. Tel. 538, Monitor Office.

LOST—April 29, a morocco case containing books, viz.: Bible and Text book between covers, leather bound, 14x10x4 1/2 in. Address K 600, Monitor Office.

APARTMENTS

J. W. COOK & SON CO.

Practical Movers of Piano-Fortes and Furniture

Piano-Fortes and Furniture Packed in the Best Manner for Transportation

and Moved in and Out of the City.

OFFICE 2 1/2 PARK SQ., BOSTON

Telephone 1756 Oxford

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

REAL ESTATE**REAL ESTATE****REAL ESTATE****GOOD FARM**

Located 5 miles from Cincinnati on electric car line; 100 acres good soil; abundant water supply; house; 1000 ft. long barn, in-horse stable, cow stable; \$2000. For information, address H. C. SIMPSON, Laurel ave., College Hill, Cincinnati, O.

SUMMER RESORTS**SEA SHORE LOTS**

Are you aware how rapidly available sea shore lots are being absorbed? A very few years will bring a scarcity and very much higher prices. We are largest owners of best locations at Nantasket Beach, and are making very low prices for this season only.

SWITHIN & MERRILL

422 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON.

AND NANTASKET BEACH.

APARTMENTS TO LET**TO SUBLLET**

Modern apartment in Allston; 6 rooms and bath; continuous hot water, all conveniences; same location, convenient to electric and trolley. Call at room 88, 16 Sumner st., Boston.

SWITHIN & MERRILL

422 OLD SOUTH BLDG., BOSTON.

PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Summer cottages to lease for season, \$250 to \$400. Fine bathing beach, good boating. Beautiful views of ocean and country. Best of water supply and sanitary arrangements. Photos and full information, E. A. KEITH, 1156 Main st., Cepello, Mass.

5 AND 6 ROOM COTTAGES, ALL FURNISHED FOR FAMILY AT

CORN HILL, CAPE COD, MASS.

Bathing, boating, fishing. Best in New England coast. Also table board, first class.

Apply THOMAS GRIFFIN, 45 Dunster st., Cambridge, Mass.

FOR RENT—SUMMER COTTAGE.

9-room house completely furnished, wide plaza, all screened in, garage, etc. Located on a hill overlooking Narragansett Bay. For particulars inquire of F. B. HORTON, 683 Atlantic ave., Boston.

ADRIESEN STREET, OFF BEACON

8 and 9-room suites, all limited, rents low; beautiful location; suites in all desirable parts of city and suburbs. **BACK BAY REAL ESTATE CO.**, 206 Mass. ave.

WINTHROP—Furnished lower floor, gas and electricity, near Beach and Spray station. MRS. F. S. CARD, 15 Cross st.

APARTMENTS TO LET—NEW JERSEY

FOR RENT—Reasonable, 5 months or less; possession; 5 rooms, all bedrooms, all bath. Furnished, keeping, all expenses, southern exposure, every window facing ocean; location central; elevator, steam heat, hot water. ADDRESS N 199, Press Office, Atlantic City, N. J.

ROOMS

BROOKLINE, 234 PLEASANT ST., cor. Commonwealth ave., 15 minutes Park st., 5 lines of carb. large pleasant rooms, with board, en suite or single, on bathrooms, board, etc. Furnished, keep, all expenses, southern exposure, every window facing ocean; location central; elevator, steam heat, hot water. ADDRESS 711, Beacon st.

SELECTED OIL TERRITORY

Where oil is found, there is oil in barrels daily. Who will join me in drilling on my lease? CHARLES CLAFIN, consulting engineer, Needham, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR RENT

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Reduced Rates

GREAT PIERCE ARROWS and other high-grade cars, latest models, seven and five seater. Housings and touring cars; lowest rates for shopping and park riding; open day and night; telephones 67 Tremont and 2164 Tremont; K. A. SKINNER, 179 Clarendon st.

TRAVEL

General Steamship Agency

White Star Line

Cunard Line

Atlantic Transport

Red Star American

Holland-American

Hamburg-American

Reduced Rates

SEVEN PER CENT—Help us to build our business and save money. Seven percent interest and first mortgage security. Much better than rent for them. A very good investment. Will you help? BURGALL R. NEWMAN, Cashier, 111 Saginaw st., Flint, Michigan.

MORTGAGE MONEY WANTED.

SEVEN PER CENT—Help us to build our business and save money. Seven percent interest and first mortgage security. Much better than rent for them. A very good investment. Will you help? BURGALL R. NEWMAN, Cashier, 111 Saginaw st., Flint, Michigan.

FINANCIAL

FOR SALE, or will lease on royalty, a valuable patented household article, very useful and convenient for all homes; only reliable parties need apply. F. FERRARA, 28 St. John st. Tel. 826-2 Jamaica.

SELECTED OIL TERRITORY

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The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

CENTRAL STATES

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

HELP WANTED—MALE

HELP WANTED—MALE

G Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsagents. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.
Stefano Badia, 34 Atlantic ave.
Barney Brown, 365 Cambridge st.
A. F. Hayes, 475 Columbus ave.
F. Kandrick, 772 Tremont st.
Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st.
Jennie McDonald, 104 Newbury st.
Chas. E. Richardson, 1781 Washington st.
F. E. Richardson, 538 Tremont st.
Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

EAST BOSTON.
H. L. Bowditch, 100 Bowditch st.
A. C. Cawley, 312 Merrimac st.
Richard McDonald, no Merrimac st.
Miss J. Anne Taylor, 279 Merrimac st.

SOUTH BOSTON.
Howard M. French, 100 Bowditch st.
T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway.
S. D. James, 305 West Broadway.

ALLSTON.
J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st.
ANEMBRY.
Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.
ANDOVER.

ARLINGTON.
Arlington News Company.
ATTELBORO.

AYER.
Sherwin & Co.

BEVERLY.
Beverly News Company.
BRIGHTON.

E. F. Perry, 33 Washington st.
BROOKLINE.

W. D. Pease, 279 Washington st.

BROCKTON.

George C. Holmes, 55 Main st.

E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

CAMBRIDGE.

Amet Bros., Harvard square.

CANTON.

George B. Loud.

CHELSEA.

Jess. Blodgett, 122 Merrimac st.

Smith Brothers, 196 Broadway.

William Corson, 2 Washington ave.

DANVERS.

Danvers News Agency.

EAST CAMBRIDGE.

D. B. Shattuck, 100 Brattle st.

NORTH CAMBRIDGE.

James W. Hunnewell, 2074 Mass. ave.

CHARLESTOWN.

S. A. Wilcox, 55 Main st.

DORCHESTER.

H. E. Hunt, 1460 Dorchester ave.

Charles A. O'Donnell, 265 Bowdoin st.

EVERETT.

M. B. French, 140 Newbury st.

J. H. MacInnes, Glendale square.

FALL RIVER.

J. W. Mills, Newmader, 41 So. Main.

FAULKNER.

L. M. Harcourt.

FITCHBURG.

Lewis W. West Broad st.

FRANKLIN.

J. W. Bachelder.

GLOUCESTER.

C. G. Ocha, S Hyde Park ave.

HAVERHILL.

Frank M. Shurtleff, 111 Main st.

HEWITT.

William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

HUDSON.

Charles G. Furbush, Co., 23 Main st.

JAMAICA PLAIN.

Barrett & Cannon, 144 South st.

P. F. Dresser, 751 Center st.

LAWRENCE.

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

LEOMINSTER.

A. C. Hooper.

LOWELL.

G. C. Prince & Son, Merrimac st.

LYNN.

B. N. French, 28 Market square.

F. W. Newhall, Lewis cor. Breed st.

L. P. Russell, 55 Ferry st.

H. W. Sherburne (b. M. R. E.)

MANCHESTER.

L. W. Floyd.

MEDFORD.

W. C. Morse, 94 Washington st.

Frank H. Peck, 134 Riverside ave.

MEDFORD HILLSIDE.

Frank B. Gilman, 35 Boston ave.

MELROSE.

George L. Lawrence.

MEDFORD.

C. E. Cushing.

NEW BEDFORD.

G. L. Britton, 101 Paradise st.

NEWBURYPORT.

Powles News Company, 17 State st.

ROCKLAND.

A. S. Peterson.

RONKINDALE.

W. W. Davis, 25 Poplar st.

PLYMOUTH.

Charles A. Smith.

QUINCY.

L. A. Chapin.

READING.

M. F. Charles.

ROXBURY.

R. Allison & Co., 258 Warren st.

Benjamin De Young, 374 Hill ave.

B. D. Keen, 145 Dudley st.

W. E. Robbins, Egerton square.

SALEM.

A. F. Goldsmith & Co., 4 Bartons sq.

SOMERVILLE.

G. T. Bailey, 101 Park st., Winter Hill.

H. W. Leach, 200 Somerville ave.

SOUTH FRAMINGHAM.

J. F. Eber.

SPRINGFIELD.

G. H. Miller, 20 Stoneham.

STONEHAM.

A. W. Rice.

THE NEWTONS.

G. F. Britton, 270 Wash. st., Newton.

W. F. Woodward, 1241 Center st., Newton Center.

C. H. Stacey, P. O. bldg., W. Newton.

A. E. Nichols, 100 Beacon st., Boston.

T. A. Getz, 821 Washington st., Newtonville.

Charles H. Stacy, West Newton.

WALES.

E. S. Ball, 609 Main st.

W. N. Towne, 229 Moody st.

WATERLEY.

W. J. Keeler, 107 Washington st.

L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

WEST SOMERVILLE.

W. E. Robbins, Egerton square.

WEYMOUTH.

Moore & Parker.

WORCESTER.

F. A. Easton Company, corner Main and Pleasant sts.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport News Company, 245-250 Middle st.

NEW HAVEN.

The Connecticut News Company, 204-206 State st.

MAINE.

Bangor—O. C. Bean.

Bath—L. D. Sweet & Co.

LEWISTON.

M. D. Estes, Lillian st.

PORTLAND.

J. W. Peterson, 177 Middle st.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Concord.

W. C. Gibson, 100 North Main st.

Engel Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

MANCHESTER.

L. T. Mead (City News Company), 12 Exchange st.

NASHUA.

Spaulding & Trow.

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Congress st.

RHODE ISLAND.

Weston's.

VERMONT.

Newport.

C. F. Bigelow, Bigelow's Pharmacy.

St. Johnsbury.

Classified

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PACIFIC COAST**HELP WANTED—MALE**

CEMENT BURNERS wanted at once at the glass works of the Pacific Portland Cement Co.; \$25 per day; steady work yearly; good houses with electric lights and best board; desirable men can be placed in the year; good references. Mention No. 2905. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MEN WANTED—200

TE SHIH SOUTH on long wood job; \$15 per week; 10 ft. x 8 ft. CENTRAL EMP. AGENCY, Market and Santa Clara st., San Jose, Cal.

BOSTON AND N. E.**SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE**

AFTERNOON WORK—Young man can devote 4 hours daily to certain book keeper; willing to collect bills or look after property, etc. Address R 532, Monitor Office.

ASSISTANT (26) to superintendent of spinning mill; wants to make good; references; cost figuring and wool testing; references. C. G. MORRIS, 201 M. Hope st., Lowell, Mass.

ATTENDANT—Middle-aged man, desires employment; patient; willing; first-class references; reasonable. O. SAYLES, 210 Bow st., Everett, Mass.

ATTENDANT desires position for light office duties located in Dorchester. JOHN MCLEAN, 32 Faulkner st., Dorchester, Mass.

ATTENDANT, English, desires position; best of reference. THOMAS COOPER, 132 Humphry st., Swampscott, Mass.

BAKER (28) German; 2 years' experience; desires position; BERNARD SCHLICHTING, 6 Wise st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

BLACKSMITH on light forging tools, hardened steel; age 33-\$30 per week; references; M. S. McKEE, No. 2880. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOK COMPOSITOR desires employment or work; all kinds. JOHN PAUL, 12 Larch st., Dorchester Center, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER AND GENERAL OFFICE MAN with lumber mfg. experience desires position where ability means advancement; best of reference. F 518, Monitor Office.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, typewriter and office manager, wants position; good references. A. H. GRUHN, 16 Evans st., Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, shipper, age 35; \$15 per week; references. Mention No. 2861. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY, capable, trustworthy, would like a position on a farm; \$2 a week; best of reference. CLARENCE H. RUSSELL, 222 Congress st., Portland, Me.

BUTLER AND VALET, East Indian, desires position; 7 years' experience with one family; leaving my present position on June 1. T. L. TAYLOR, 23 Common st., Durham, Mass.

BUTLER—I wish to place my butler, German Protestant, thoroughly experienced, strictly honest, temperance, good disposition; willing to work; apply to MRS. DUDLEY CLARK, 32 Herford st., Boston. Tel. 983 Bay 22.

CARETAKERS, American, middle-aged couple, would like position of trust, or with a particular whom man and wife could be together. W. H. STEARNS, 345 Moody st., Waltham, Mass.

CARETAKERS' position wanted by middle-aged man and wife; Protestant; strong and reliable; best of reference. P. E. CROWLEY, 16 Summer st., Somerville, Mass.

CARETAKEER and deckhand of yacht with position for the summer; wages reasonable. JOHN KEEFE, 5 Greenough at Cambridge, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, technician, experienced, reliable; would go anywhere; but prefer vicinity. PORTSMOUTH, N. H. B. 566, Monitor Office.

CHAUFFEUR, now employed, would like position in family where a capable driver can do own repairs; best of reference. G. P. PHILLIPS, 55 Russell st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; also serve as attendant; A1 references. E. L. BAILEY, 6 Essex st., Chelsea, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, competent, licensed, desires position; good references if wanted. Write, stating salary, to RAYMOND J. SPITZLL, 29 Jewell st., Utica, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, Tech student, experienced, reliable; position; will go anywhere; but prefer vicinity. PORTSMOUTH, N. H. B. 566, Monitor Office.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; is careful driver; understands Thomas' Jackard or Lombard; can do own repairs. R 562, Monitor Office.

CHAUFFEUR, temperate and reliable, has car; wants position; good references; wants garage and machine shop experience; furnish excellent references; go anywhere. JAMES H. VAS TASSEL, 164 Elmwood st., Andover, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; experienced driver; do own repairs; RAVENSCROFT, 206 Elm st., East Boston.

CHAUFFEUR would like to work for private family; wants to work; car should burn steam; experience and mechanical ability. FRED A. WOODS, 159 Main st., Spencer, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR OR COACHMAN desires position with private family; one year's experience on high powered car; can be highly recommended; 10 years in last place. P. BRIAN, 201 Hillside st., Roxbury.

CHAUFEUR, wants position; good references; wants to work; car should burn steam; experience and mechanical ability. FRED A. WOODS, 159 Main st., Spencer, Mass.

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CHAUFEUR, wants position; experienced driver; do own repairs; R. MEYERSON, 52 Donnybrook rd., Brighton.

CHAUFEUR, wants position; good references; wants to work; car should burn steam; experience and mechanical ability. FRED A. WOODS, 159 Main st., Spencer, Mass.

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What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the shortcomings of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law in its application to the wage-earner and as a revenue producer:

KANSAS CITY TIMES—The fact that a Kansas City wholesale shoe house finds it profitable to import a considerable number of English shoes is worth thinking about. The new tariff makes the duty on shoes only 10 per cent, instead of the 25 per cent under the Dingley act. One of the hopeful prospects of this new line of importation is the gradual reduction in the price of American shoes.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Is there anything in "Alice in Wonderland" that surpasses the actual absurdities of our tariff controversy? Here are official and volunteer statisticians with figures "proving" that the tariff is the best ever constructed, notwithstanding the fact that it was prepared on the basis of guesswork and ex parte "claims," in ignorance of the real conditions of production, and here are other men, equally sincere, who show you beyond peradventure that the "figures" are imaginary, or largely irrelevant, or in the nature of a joke.

BOSTON POST—It does not matter that the Republican President himself has denounced certain tariff schedules as burdensome at points; that protest has gone up from all over the land; that the Republican party itself has been split and demoralized in its strongholds by this very issue. The proclamation has gone forth with all the force of congressional authority.

NEW YORK WORLD—Professor Laughlin's list of causes for the high cost of living will be generally accepted. He indicates the advancing value of land; the drift of farm population to the cities; the operation of trusts; the rise of wages; the worldwide waste of militarism; public and private extravagance; costly methods of retailing, such as fancy packets for foodstuffs—and also "the best tariff ever."

INDIANAPOLIS STAR—One cannot forget—the course the President took with the Payne-Aldrich bill. The success of the standpat oligarchy consisted in defeating the demands for honest reduction, in which the President himself had joined, both in the campaign and throughout the congressional session. If he had any desires at all they were in



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THE HOME FORUM

The "Argonauts" at Panama

A TRIP across the isthmus of Panama in the days of the California gold rush is described in the National Magazine for May among other very interesting sketches of the present state of things there. The writer tells of his advent into the old town of Panama, after the journey by canoe and caravan from the Atlantic side, and goes on:

Next day Mr. Flint proposed to several Nantucket men who were with us that we should hire a house and canvas

The Sargent Industrial School

In the little village of Matteawan, on the banks of the Hudson river, is a unique sort of school that has ministered to three generations of that community's children. It is known as the Sargent Industrial School, and its aim is to provide essential instruction in the arts and industries belonging to home-making. The school building is a spacious, rambling old dwelling-house with broad white pillared porches, framed with wisteria. Here during the past year 563 girls and young women were in regular attendance learning how to be home-makers.

The school is described in the April Survey by Sarah Louise Arnold, who says that by lifting the ideals of its women and children it has made them ready for more intelligent administration of their homes.—Dallas News.

Do as the Romans Do

A curious trait of the Japanese is their habit of taking on the hue of their surroundings. Japanese whom you see in San Francisco are different in their dress and manners than their countrymen are anywhere in Europe or at home. Here one needs to note their brown faces to distinguish them from ourselves. In walk, attire, and street habits they are like us. London Japanese are British in all externals and even in their point of view. Paris Japanese are Parisians. A keen observer looking at a group of little brown army officers can always tell in what countries they were educated.—San Francisco Chronicle.

He who lives well is the best preacher.—Cervantes.

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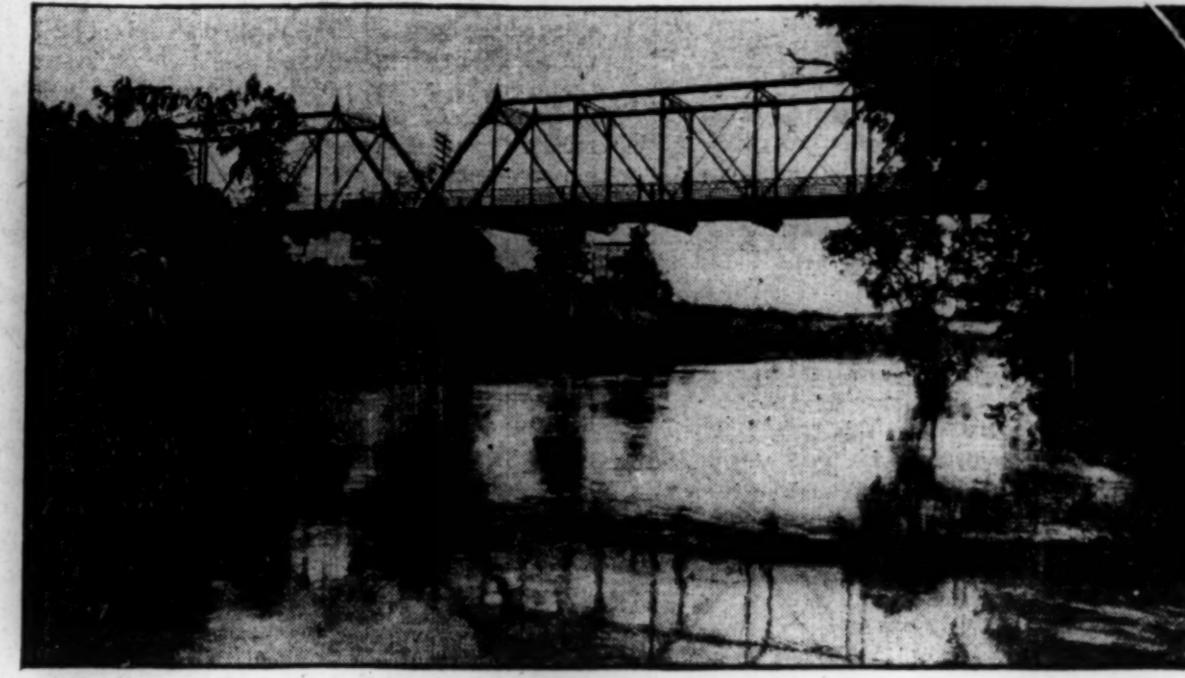
stretchers and board ourselves until our boat sailed for San Francisco. My Spanish-speaking friend purchased all the supplies and one of the Nantucket men cooked in good old fisherman style. We had whatever we chose to eat and good cooking. The beef was sold in long strips, but it was fair beef, and we had other meats, poultry, eggs, fish, vegetables and fruit. It was a long time thereafter before any of us lived as well as we did that week, "in our own hired house" in the old city of Panama.

The city was, of course, a great curiosity to American eyes. After the capture of the older city of Panama by Sir Henry Morgan and his buccaneers, the present site (about four miles farther west) was fortified by Spain at a cost of many millions of dollars. Built upon a peninsula about half a mile long and a quarter of a mile wide, it still retained the ramparts and watch-towers that once surrounded the streets and dwellings, and were pierced by three portals, the northern, eastern and western gates. The beautiful hills of Ancón reared their palm-covered crest near at hand, and to seaward, dangerous coral reefs stretching far out into the Pacific made it impossible for a fleet to bombard the walls without encountering the dangerous harbor. There was the historic old cathedral, the spires encased with shells of the pearl oyster that shone like silver in the sun. There were red-tiled houses with rounded arches and roughly-painted balconies, iron-barred windows and doors with enormous hinges; locks and handles of hammered iron and studded with great nails; and narrow streets, 12 or 13 feet wide. Everything was going to decay at Panama and on the isthmus when the "gold fever" sent in the advance guard of civilization—tens of thousands of gold seekers who later made Panama the busiest port except San Francisco on the Pacific coast.

To be sure to the New England mind it is difficult to conceive of Texas men and women bending over studious desks, cribbed, cabined and confined indoors. Texas to the northern thought spells wide grassy plains, blue bending skies, galloping horses and wild steers, lariats, and hullabaloo generally. It is quite disappointing in fact to learn that the Texas towns look much like any others—that things seem to be done on a very big scale with plenty of space all about—and that the click of the typewriter and the roar of manufacturers' wheels, the din of electric car bells and the automobile's hoarse warning are the familiar sounds of their daily life.

But the Texas people smile and say, "Yes; we are city folks like you—on occasion; but the boundlessness you dream about is ours too; and, you can

DOWN IN DALLAS



TRINITY RIVER BRIDGE, DALLAS, TEX.

One of the picturesque points near this rapidly growing city.

still find endless sections of nature in the rough while traveling under the protection of the "Lone Star." In fact Texas seems to be one of those rare places where one may eat his cake and have it too—perhaps because Texas has taken so many in the distribution of earthly prizes—a cake for climate, for agriculture, for cotton and corn, for waterpower and manufactures, for mineral products of a wide assortment, for forestry and grazing grounds and for the broad hospitality to all that makes for progress on the part of its people. And this is only to begin the list.

Texas was a republic all on her own account for the nine years preceding her

admission to the Union (1845) and this with her size gives her a peculiarly independent spirit, made all the more striking from the loyalty of the great state to the sisterhood of republics. Here is the uniqueness of the American civilization, and the proof of lasting union; that the people of the north have gone south, of the east west till Massachusetts is home for Texas folks and Virginia for men in Oregon. The oneness of the nation has been thoroughly wrought out through the vicissitudes of the nineteenth century and it remains for the twentieth to develop the individual character of the parts of the mighty whole to a higher power than any ever

known before, through the very unity of thought and feeling that now exists.

Massachusetts is different and better for the coming of Texas into the Union, even as Georgia is different and better for the coming of Kansas; but the individuality of each community is not therefore destroyed. Perhaps the increasing interchange of visits among us really strengthens individuality, for it wakes each section of the country up to what its own advantages and specific characteristics are when the praise and admiration of other parts are declared.

So Boston proposes three cheers for Texas and ho! for a vacation tour of our own land.

Significance of Paulhan's Feat

The significance of this really wonderful race between Paulhan, the Frenchman, and White, the Englishman, is apparent only when we consider some of the details, says the Scientific American. To appreciate the full significance of the race, we must remember that both contestants, and particularly White, flew for a considerable stretch of the journey at nighttime, and what is of even more importance, that they did not hesitate to make both the ascent and the descent in the darkness. No stronger evidence than this could be afforded that the aeroplane is an instrument of precision, which can be relied upon to answer with certainty to the controlling hand of the operator.

There is something like birdflight in the description of the manner in which one of the contestants, after leaving the ground, swept through the air in a wide circle in order to get the lay of the land and the proper direction of flight, or to pick up again a course from which he had been driven by the wind. But certainly the most difficult feat of all was that of making a landing at nighttime, in a locality with which the aviator was quite unacquainted.

Last year, in commenting upon the status of the art of flying, we pointed out that the one last obstacle to be overcome before flight could be reckoned among the practical achievements, was that of successful starting and alighting upon the average surface which would be encountered in cross-country flying, and performing these feats with certainty in a breeze of ordinary strength. The London-to-Manchester race would certainly seem to prove that this important stage in the development of human flight has been reached and successfully passed.

An Early-Day Newspaper

In Benjamin Franklin's autobiography following interesting facts appear in regard to the newspaper business. Mr. Franklin writes:

"In 1720, or 1721, my brother began to print a new public paper. It was the second that made its appearance in America, and was entitled the 'New England Courant.' The only paper existing before was 'The Boston News Letter.'

"Some of his friends, I remember, would have dissuaded him from this undertaking as a thing not likely to succeed; a single newspaper being, in their opinion, sufficient for all America."

"At present, however, in 1771, there are no less than 25."

"But he carried his prospect into execution, and I was employed in distributing the copies to his customers after having assisted in composing and working them off."

"Among his friends he had a number of literary characters, who, as an amusement, wrote short essays for the paper, which gave it reputation and increased the sale."—Milwaukee Free Press.

No dear, I cannot see any particular objection to buying a set of Lamb bound in calf.—Exchange.

Nor yet of Bacon bound in pigskin.

"He who has no resources of mind is more to be pitied than he who is in want of the necessities for the body; and to be obliged to beg our daily happiness from others bespeaks a more lamentable poverty than that of him who begs his daily bread."—Colton.

One of the Best

There are many skits of fun in cartoons and otherwise about the coming of the comet and the recent ascension of Mr. Roosevelt's star. One of the most amusing is a cartoon in the San Francisco Examiner which shows the earth with the Dipper (plainly of tin), Saturn with his rings and a few of the starry spheres, among which the comet is blazing a glorious trail. Its head and upper part are, however, turned sharply away from the body labeled Earth and the face of the remarkable guest shows consternation. With a backward glance as it flees, the comet remarks, "Excuse me, I didn't know you were there." The words of course are addressed to the bold traveler in unmistakable helmet and eyeglasses, with an enormous big stick belligerently over his shoulder. He plainly is guarding the sphere of his present activities from any outside encroachment.

It is typical of the hopes his countrymen seem to be staking in his power to set some things straight when he comes marching home.

The Feminine Majority

An interesting discussion of the woman problem in England is printed in the Springfield Republican. It seems that the surplage of woman inhabitants over men in England is very large and still increasing. It rises in part from the fact that so many young men have emigrated to the colonies. There is a movement on foot to promote the colonization of English women, encouraging them to go out to the colonies where there is not only a minority of women but especially of women of the high culture of these English women. The condition seems to be that there are more educated women than there is suitable work for them. English ladies become dressmakers and milliners and go into shopkeeping of various kinds, but in the colonies there is a demand for the higher forms of work that they are able to do.

Naturally enough, it is said, the women object to being turned out of their own country, and hold that it is their right to remain in the land of rich associations and the atmosphere of culture which means more to them, apparently, than to the young men who have gone forth sturdily to the frontiers of civilization.

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Boston, Mass.

THE AUTHORITY OF THE SCRIPTURES

NE who notes the increasing volume of criticism of the Bible indicated by current literature, renews his gratitude to the Founder of Christian Science for the "Key to the Scriptures," as Mrs. Eddy has named her book "Science and Health." According to a recent writer the young women of the colleges are all being led to set aside the authority of the Bible because the so-called higher criticism is teaching them, for instance, that the books named Mosaic originated at widely separated periods. In line with this harping upon lifeless literalism, which, when active either for or against the Bible, is alike empty sound, is another article which criticizes Jesus' parable of the lost sheep. This writer says that today we realize that careful housing and feeding of 99 sheep is more important than the rescue of the one. The criticism of Jesus' teaching so implied seems especially absurd since he was here referring to a thing of common occurrence among his hearers; and we certainly cannot suppose it a habit of those experienced herdsmen, thrifty sons of Israel, to give over their 99 sheep to the wolves while on the mountain looking for Jesus to come.

It was not necessary for Jesus to say that the shepherd was assured of the safety of the 99 before he went out after the hundredth. His hearers knew what he was talking about, but modern scholars sometimes seem so eager to pick flaws in the Scriptural writings of every period that they make the blunders of what would be considered primitive illiteracy if similar verbal pedantry were to be applied to any great literature outside the Bible. Jesus knew the workings of the human thought, no doubt, when he found it necessary to remind even the Jews, apt as they were in symbolism and allegory, that "the letter killeth."

In the article referred to above fault is found even with the teaching about "over one sinner that repented." Fortunately these parables can never lose their compassionate and deep searching lesson for the confessed sinner. He who has reached the consciousness of what it may mean to be set free from sin, knows what the rejoicing in the presence of the angels of God is—that is, the rejoicing on the part of the one-time sinner in the coming to him of the thoughts of God, the impressions of divine Mind, which are the angels, "God's divine messages," as Mrs. Eddy defines them ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 566).

Literally to say that the angels, conceived as perfected beings, are happier over one man who has sinned and repented than over many who have renounced their feet from evil paths, is wholly to confuse the sense of what righteousness is. And it is plainly a similar merely literal interpretation of the sacred writings that has brought them into the disrespect of persons of modern analytical and also materialistic thinking. But for those who can put two and two together there is nothing ambiguous in this teaching of Jesus about the just men. Paul said that all have sinned and come short of the glory of God. Jesus unfavorably contrasts the Pharisee with the man who said, "God be merciful to me a sinner." The men who need no repentance do not outnumber the sinners 99 to one in this world, and no one knew this better than Jesus. Here was one of his incomparable and striking lessons, exactly like his remark to the angry group around the sinning woman, "He that is without sin among you let him first cast a stone at her." He knew that none was without sin among them, yet he seemed to speak as if he supposed there to be some such men present; so the ninety and nine just men are doubtless those pharisaical folk around him that walked clothed in self-righteousness and thought that they were worthy to be called the sons of God. It was the repentant prodigal, who knew that the human, material selfhood was not worthy of the name of the Son of God, that was received at home with the cup of his youthful joys overflowing. He had learned, as Jesus showed us, that the righteousness of God is all the righteousness His Son can have or know.

No critic of the Bible can too often remind himself that the sacred writings must be deeply studied as a whole and from a spiritual standpoint before any right understanding of them can be had. And until they are understood it is evident that it is impossible to criticize them. Any student of a great teacher will agree that any one saying separated from the body of his teaching is likely to be quite blind to those who have no grasp of the principles of the subject. In all art study and even

in mathematics—where the novice in algebra sees that he is a rewarder of himself for instance—the system of thinking and procedure must become clear by an orderly unfolding and by that understanding of the various elements of the study which can be gained only by practice. Exactly so in the Science that Jesus taught, the knowledge of God as Principle must be had and applied by the investigator before he is qualified to pass judgment on the books which expound the Science. The chain of spiritual teaching in the Bible links together the writings of so many periods and so many persons must be grasped spiritually. Christianity is Science, spiritual Science, not material.

Those who have discerned its wonderful nature feel no dismay at the close scrutiny of the Bible sources on the part of modern scholarship. It matters not whether the lips or hand of a man named Moses set forth the books long attributed to him; nor whether David or several people wrote the Psalms. It matters not whether the last phrase of the Lord's prayer is an interpolation of a copyist lifted to behold the glories Jesus knew so well. We know that the last words of the prayer are true and wholly in accord with the Master's teaching—"Thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory forever." Just so we know the truth throughout the Bible from our own enlightenment of thought that comes to us by accepting God as Principle, as the one Mind. We know that this understanding has come to us from the same source that it came to the Bible writers, and that it will come so to all who accept another of the Scriptural sayings, "He that cometh to God must believe that He is and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." It is the cultivated ability to grasp scientific, spiritual Truth that enables one to read the Bible without being confused by its allegory or blinded by literalism. So one may reach to its heart and know beyond any power of learned pedantry what it is that has held this record in such high authority through the centuries and will continue so to hold it.

Ostrich vs. Epyornis

Ostriches lay the largest eggs of all birds now extant, according to a writer in the Scientific American, but the ostrich's egg would have appeared small beside that of the extinct Madagascan bird, the epyornis, which measured more than 30 inches in its smallest circumference. The smallest birds' eggs are those of the minute species of humming birds, which are smaller than the eggs of certain kinds of tropical beetles. But the cuckoo lays the relatively smallest egg. That is to say, while the jackdaw and the cuckoo are about equal in size, the former's egg is five or six times larger than the latter's. The fact that the cuckoo is wont to deposit its eggs in the nests of birds which are usually much smaller than itself doubtless accounts for this. The relatively largest egg is laid by the kiwi, a strange, wingless New Zealand bird. The egg is no less than five inches long, although the extreme length of the bird itself is only 27 inches.—New Orleans Picayune.

It is error to suppose that discomfort is holy. Holiness is harmony.—Maurice Hewlett.

Busy in Other Ways

A certain young woman of Baltimore is accustomed, while in the hands of her hairdresser, to read some new book. On one such occasion the hairdresser evinced an interest in the volume before the young woman. "Yes," said the patron, "it's very good. Mr. Chambers' last. Have you seen it?"

"No, miss, I haven't," responded the hairdresser. "I haven't read a thing in months. As long as my daughter's wedding is on the trapeze, I haven't a bit of time to read—not even the trolley car ads."—Milwaukee Free Press.

No, dear, I cannot see any particular objection to buying a set of Lamb bound in calf.—Exchange.

Nor yet of Bacon bound in pigskin.

"He who has no resources of mind is more to be pitied than he who is in want of the necessities for the body; and to be obliged to beg our daily happiness from others bespeaks a more lamentable poverty than that of him who begs his daily bread."—Colton.

PICTURE PUZZLE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 18, 1910.

The Democratic Outlook

WHILE William Jennings Bryan was addressing the meeting that opened his campaign against the Democratic leaders of Nebraska, at Nebraska City on Monday night, the Brooklyn Democratic Club was listening to the reading of numerous letters of regret and to speeches by Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and other distinguished members of the party. It will probably appeal to many thoughtful Democrats as a hopeful sign that in Nebraska and Brooklyn attention was directed to affairs within rather than without the party. It is recognized by careful Democratic students of the situation everywhere that while Republican mistakes, and the present disposition of the public to enlarge upon them, may give temporary advantage to the opposition, it is not the blunders or the failures of their opponents, but the claims for confidence which they themselves will be able to put forward and support that will count in the long run.

Mr. Bryan and Senator Chamberlain are both seeking to bring about reforms in the party organization, but in Mr. Bryan's case local issues render the outlook rather hazy at present. Senator Chamberlain, far away from his own state and in the presence of an audience indifferent to conditions in Oregon, was able to speak with more freedom. He was quite willing to confess that things were not wholly satisfactory. Democracy means popular government, but the Democratic party is too often the party of the boss. Like Mr. Bryan, Senator Chamberlain hopes for the overthrow of the boss through the operation of the initiative and the referendum.

There is not yet that evidence of unity in the party which assures a solid movement of the Democratic mass toward the reforms that are held to be essential to permanent success. But there is evidence of a discontent with the old order that, to say the least, is promising.

In reply to the question "Does farming pay?" David Buffum, a practical Rhode Island farmer, while admitting that for a majority of the young men brought up on a farm it may be true that "as a financial proposition farming does not pay," says it is equally true for most of those who leave the farm that there is nothing that pays any better, and very little that pays so well.

Federal Regulation of Motor Boats

THE national government will soon have the motor boat of the larger type under control. Legislation looking to federal supervision has come before Congress at one time or another during the last few years, but has been held over for various reasons, probably for the principal purpose of determining at what rate motor-boat navigation would develop. Now that the rivers and lakes and bays are covered with gasoline and steam motor boats through the summer season—when, taken altogether, craft of that sort promise to become a factor of much consequence in our maritime economy—steps are at length being taken to bring them under federal supervision, inspection and license.

Under the terms of the bill that has just passed the House, motor boats are divided into classes of less than twenty-six feet up to sixty-five feet in length. The measure agrees with one that passed the Senate some time ago, save in minor particulars, many of the Senate provisions being retained. The most important of these is a clause that steam vessels of more than sixty-five feet in length, not used for carrying passengers for hire, shall not be required to carry licensed officers. The same liberal treatment is extended to motor boating all around, but infractions of the laws governing lights, etc., are subject to severe penalties.

The motor boat is doing for the water practically what the automobile is doing for the land. The shores of the rivers and bays, the stretches of lake and sea coast, known only to the few in the past, are now becoming familiar to the many. The possibility of taking long excursions with the one is almost as good as with the other. The navigation of one is developing a new type of sailor, as the driving of the other is developing a new type of engineer. Skill in mechanics, sharpness of vision, calmness under difficulty, and, better than all, a love of Nature's great outdoors, are being developed by both. It is proper that the federal government should take recognition of the motor boat, for while it is classified as a pleasure craft its presence in navigable waters calls for regulation and control sufficient to keep it in line with the government requirements for larger vessels on the main routes of inland or coastwise water traffic.

THE returns and risks of irrigation are illustrated in the statement by Col. William F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") that he last week sold for \$1480 an acre land that cost him only \$2 an acre, and that he once spent \$700,000 on an irrigation canal before he got a cent back.

Waterways and Reciprocity

THE reciprocity idea was forced to the foreground again on Monday at the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York. The committee on interstate commerce of the organization was submitting a report in which reference was made to several water routes under consideration by the government of Canada. One in particular was dwelt upon, the one intended to connect Lake Ontario with the Georgian bay, the eastern arm of Lake Huron, by way of Lake Simcoe, when the report said: "The question is well worth considering whether the United States would not gain far more than the outlay cost of contributing liberally for the construction of a deep-water canal through this most suitable part of the province of Ontario, and by admitting the Canadians to unrestricted use of the deep-water route through New York, in return for equally free use of the Canadian canal by our merchant marine."

This may be regarded as a sweeping abandonment of the international barrier policy. It is nothing more or less, indeed, than a proposition that we enter into commercial copartnership with the Dominion. It means reciprocity on a broader scale than any heretofore thought possible. And yet, the proposal is one that will seem to

nearly all, save those who are looking for flaws in every reciprocity advance, perfectly feasible and mutually desirable.

We are approaching the time when a working trade agreement with Canada must be arranged in response to popular opinion on both sides of the border. The tariff wall seems likely to come down. All industrial barriers between the two countries are doubtless to be removed at an early day. We have the capital necessary to the prosecution of development work in Canada. To accomplish the purpose to which the manufacturers' association and other responsible organizations are looking it will be necessary to overcome suspicion and distrust—to destroy the annexation bugaboo—but this can be done, and the United States and Canada can enter upon reciprocal and even partnership agreements that will carry with them no objectionable obligations.

AMBASSADOR BRYCE says it is the women of America who seem to have the real taste for culture and education, while the men busy themselves with a rush for wealth. The real enjoyment of life, he asserts, is not acquired with money, for it merely supplies one with food, drink and clothing.

Civil Service and Appointments

ONE of the law officers of the commonwealth of Massachusetts in a speech made before a charitable society Monday night asserted that the action of the civil service commission was inquisitorial and in the nature of proceedings in the star chamber. To the plain man not versed in matters of high statecraft it would seem at first blush as though the principal duty of a public prosecutor was to enforce the law and not to criticize it. Be this as it may there is happily no ground for personalities or for acrimony, in that the discussion of the questions arising out of the present action of the civil service commission at once discloses a right of the people so great and far-reaching in its nature and so solemn in importance that it shames the voice of partisanship and arouses in every man the best that is in him. The well-defined and clear right of the people is that their public affairs shall be administered in the best way by the best men, and under the law as it is spread upon the statute books this is what the civil service commission is trying to effect.

If any other principle is allowed to prevail or is countenanced by those in authority, boast as we may, we cannot say that this commonwealth or its sisters in our Union are more than political experiments. It may well be that gentlemen that fail to meet with the approval of the commission are hurt by that failure and that their friends share their feelings; it may equally well be that the decision of the commission is not uniformly right. Nobody can fail to regret that a candidate's hopes cannot be met, or fail to wish that the commission were wisdom itself. But if there is in this democracy any rule that has worked well it is that when men have done their best they can do no more and ought to do no other.

The rule has been obeyed by the civil service commission to the letter and they have but done what the act tells them to do; according to the best of their abilities they have determined whether the proposed officers of the corporation are "recognized experts in such work as may devolve upon the incumbents of said office" or "persons specially fitted by education, training or experience to perform the same." That they have kept their deliberations to themselves while in process of forming an opinion upon the various candidates for office, is no more than the common rule that prevails in any counting house or lawyer's office or in any place where the reputation of innocent persons is to be treated with careful respect. To say that the proceedings of the commission are inquisitorial is to use rather a long word that is somewhat lacking in happy origin. It needs a very tropical imagination to see the commissioners as inquisitors; they are amiable gentlemen that would not feel at their best with racks and thumbscrews and very probably have but little knack at boiling oil.

By this day the definition of the term "civil service" is pretty well fixed; the civil service means that service wherein the matters of the state are handled, and the people are the state, whereby great rights accrue to them and great responsibilities. That the term has gained as well the meaning that there obtains a system of competitive examinations is because through an experience very often costly it has been found that the more useful men may be had for such service; in other words, that the people may get their money's worth.

But by the amendment to the charter a very proper and important duty has been laid upon the commissioners of deciding upon the general qualifications of candidates that are preferred for appointment as heads of "departments and members of municipal boards." If they are to disclose their deliberations in passing on such candidates, the act stultifies itself; if on the other hand, his honor the mayor, in presenting for office the names that are now the cause of much disturbance, has exhausted the list of those qualified for the respective offices the case of Boston is grievous. Lastly, because the action of the board has not pleased some, it does not in any way follow that its decision is not the concrete result of an honest determination to serve the people not only for today but for tomorrow; the criticism of the board's action is an argument that home rule gives the right to one part of the community to mismanage its affairs at the expense of another part, but it is not a defense of popular rights of government.

THE proposed new law regulating the remuneration of receivers is a much-needed reform for the protection of estates and creditors, in view of the large sums that have been claimed and paid.

THE board of education in Clinton, N. Y., has determined to abolish the secret societies in the schools. It might be better to abolish the initiation rites and the secrecy.

THE Standard Oil Company announces a reduction in rates on kerosene between Boston and Albany. This seems to be a move to cut out the competition of independents.

CAPT. ROALD AMUNDSEN, who is to make a seven-year exploration drift in the Arctic seas, won fame by being the first to bring a ship through the northwest passage.

It is believed this year's census will place the country's center of population west of the Mississippi river. It was east of Baltimore when the first one was taken.

TRADE with the Philippines the past eight months shows a marked improvement, which speaks well for the new tariff regulations.

SAN DIEGO was among the first of the cities, if it was not the very first, to move in the matter of celebrating the completion of the Panama canal with an exposition. At no time was the thought entertained that such an exposition as it could hold would be on a scale worthy of being called a world's fair. But it was the purpose, as well as the hope, that it could be made an affair in which nations bordering on the Pacific might take part. To this extent it would be international in character and it has always been the intention of its promoters to make it so in scope. However, San Francisco having become a competitor for such outside aid as might be desired and necessary to the carrying on of the enterprise, San Diego has been compelled necessarily to modify its plans, and to make certain concessions in favor of its larger rival and neighbor. This has been brought about by compromise, and it is pleasing to learn that San Diego, whose energy and enterprise throughout have been highly praiseworthy, is quite content with a settlement which, it claims, will enable it to carry out, practically, its original plans.

What the promoters of the San Diego exposition hope for now is that its unique exhibits will attract many thousands of visitors on their own account, while the city will share very largely in the patronage which the San Francisco fair will attract to the coast. It now remains to be seen whether New Orleans will also decide to carry out its project, regardless of San Francisco's determination to give the "big show" of 1915. Held later in the year, there is no reason to doubt the success of such an enterprise in the Crescent city, as it would be able to draw on a great population unaffected by the Pacific expositions.

ONE of our college professors has found in an analysis of the careers of college graduates who have achieved distinction in the world of human endeavor "that the first third of a class carries off more of the subsequent honors of life than the other two thirds together, and that in that third the scale increases toward the top." This seems to bear out the correctness of Alexander Pope's observation—

"Tis education forms the common mind—
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined.

A Better if a Bigger Toledo

TOLEDO, O., hopes confidently to be informed a little later on by the director of the census that it is entitled to claim fully 200,000 inhabitants. If this shall prove to be the case, Toledo will be greatly pleased, for, like all progressive American cities, it is always glad to be able to exhibit tangible evidence of its growth to the country and to the world at large. But if this should not prove to be the case, Toledo will become neither discouraged nor disheartened. It has grown very rapidly during the last ten years. A population at the present time of 200,000 would mean an increase of nearly 70,000 in the decade. It will be close to this. But whether it is or not, there are very many people in Toledo with whom the desire for a better takes precedence of the desire for a bigger city.

And for some time past they have been working hard and earnestly to this end. Even now, when the wish for greater numbers is expressing itself on all sides, civic pride of a much higher order is manifested in Toledo and calling for improvements of a moral and esthetic character without which mere bigness counts for little in any community.

Toledo has made splendid strides in this better direction also, but the satisfying thing is that the growth and prosperity which accompany efficiency and cleanliness in administration are not causing its people to become careless or indifferent. Toledo is a beautiful city, but there are many corners which yet demand attention and there is still much sweeping and tidying to be done before those who clearly see its needs and are struggling to meet them can safely rest from their labors.

Considering the efforts which Toledo has put forth in the past to cleanse, to uplift and to beautify itself, and considering the effort it is making in the present to provide the great essentials to modern city making, no right-feeling person can withhold the wish that it shall grow bigger as well as better in the future, and all the bigger for being better.

NEW YORK'S subway traffic showed a fine increase in the last ten months, amounting to 42,168,105 passengers. The total number carried was 467,848,217, equal to over 100 rides for each person in the metropolis.

THE DAY may come when the horse will be seen only in the zoological collection, as is the case now in Venice, where otherwise the untraveled could not say they had beheld an animal of that kind. Sir John Macdonald makes the statement that in 1900 there were 450,000 horses in London, while today the number is placed at 110,000. In New York city an average of 250 motor cars are licensed daily. There are over 100,000 automobiles licensed in New York state; the Massachusetts total is above 20,000. With machines being introduced at this rate, one can imagine it will not be long before the horse disappears from our thoroughfares. The machine is already the rule instead of the exception.

The submission of the horse to the control of man has been almost absolute. No one who witnesses horses at work daily can fail to wonder at the willingness with which they do their tasks. They walk, trot or run for short or long distances with great docility in most instances. Their usefulness and their gentleness are frequently not appreciated. It is interesting to note that the Philadelphia branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has offered a prize for the "happiest horse" in the work-horse parade soon to be held. The judging will be according to general appearance, taking into consideration condition, shoeing, grooming, hitching and handling.

The least we can do for the faithful equine is to give him kind treatment.

THE Southbridge savings bank had a surplus of negligence, according to the report of the special legislative investigating committee. Better a surplus of careful oversight, if such a condition were possible.

Future of the Horse